The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5713 —VOL XXXVII.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1856.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at St. Mary's, South Creek, Mrs. W. B. Campbell, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at Canningalla, Upper Williams River, Mrs. Vincent Dowling, of a son.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, at her residence, Williams-terrace, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Captain J. S. Walsh, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at Sea View-terrace, Darlinghurst, the wife of Dr. R. S. Cumberland, of a daughter.

At her residence, Rossi-street, Yass, on the 11th September instant, Mrs. George C. Allman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Campbelltown, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Wm. M'Kee, by special license, Charles Hill Thomson, storekeeper there, to Mary Alfreda, daughter of Mr. George Nicol, of Netherdale.

On Thursday, the 4th September, at Terrara Church, Shoalhaven, by the Rev. Edmund B. Procter, Joseph, second son of Mr. Henry Goodsell, of Brundee, to Mary Susannah, eldest daughter of William S. Thistleton, of Terrara.

On the 12th August, at St. Paul's, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. Arthur Baker, M.A., Mr. John Richard Hays, second son of Henry Hays, Esq., of Regent-street, London, to Matilda, second and youngest daughter of William Bowler, Esq., of Wellington and Canterbury, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

At her residence, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo, on the 13th instant, Francoise, relict of the late Charles M'Intosh, Esq., barrack-master, and late of the 73rd Regiment, aged 64 years.

On the 3rd of June, aged 82, Mrs. Light, relict of Captain Light of the 12th Veteran Battalion, and mother of Major Light, late of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, Captain Light of the 50th, Lieutenant Light of the 2.th Infantry, and of Mrs. W. P. Cousens of this city.

At Wellington, New Zealand, on Monday, the 18th of August, leaving a wife and four children, Alexander M'Lean, aged 38, cabinetmaker, late of King and Phillip streets, Sydney.

On the 4th instant, at Milton, the residence of her son-in-law, J. F. M'Dougall, Esq., after a protracted illness, Maria D'Arcy, relict of the late Major G. P. D'Arcy, of her Majesty's 30th Regiment, aged 55 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

PARRAMATTA STEAM-PACKETS.—Summer Arrangements—Extra Trips.—Reduction of Fares. From this day the swift steam-packets EMU and PELICAN will ply as follows:—

From Parramatta.	From Sydney.
half-past 7 a.m.	half-past 9 a.m.
8 a.m. (express)	1 p.m.
half-past 11 a.m., and	4 p.m., and
4 p.m.	6 p.m.

The 8 o'clock packet will take no freight, and call at RYDE ONLY, involving a delay of not more than two minutes, and passengers may rely upon being landed in Erskine-street before half-past 9 o'clock.

FARES.

Kissing Point ...Cabin, 2s. 0d.; Parramatta „ 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.

The public is reminded that no extra charge is made for omnibus conveyance connected with the steamers.

Refreshments may be had on board from the stewards.

Phœnix Wharf, September 15.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The PATERSON, TO-MORROW morning.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. September 16th, 1856.

STEAM to CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER. —The WILLIAMS, G. BARNES, will leave the Company's Wharf THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, with goods and passengers for the above.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
16th September, 1856.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-st.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY to the HUNTER, THIS NIGHT (TUESDAY), at 11.
SHAMROCK, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), at 8.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to EDEN and MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (WEDNESDAY), at 3.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TO-MORROW EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 8.
STEAMER, to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, at 8.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The KIAMA, Steam Navigation Company's new steamer KIAMA, leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock p.m., returning from Kiama at 12 o'clock, noon, and Wollongong at 2 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Fares — Sydney to Wollongong, CABIN ...... 7s. 6d. STEERAGE 5s.
Ditto to Kiama, ditto, 15s.; return tickets, 22s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d.
Between Wollongong and Kiama: cabin, 5s.; steerage, 3s.
Freights to Kiama and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 9 o'clock.
Cabin—Wollongong and Kiama, 7s. 6d.
Steerage—ditto ditto, 5s.
Return tickets available by the Victoria also.
N.B. The Victoria for Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, on Thursday Night.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, 100-horse power, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Grafton Wharf for CLARENCE RIVER on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 8 p.m. KIRCHNER and CO., agents. 1, Wynyard-square, September 13th, 1856.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CHURCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 3 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

ROYAL MAIL Steam-ship WILLIAM DENNY, R. MAILLER, commander, will leave for AUCKLAND on TUESDAY, 30th September. For freight or passage apply at the Packet Office, Campbell's Wharf. JOSEPH KENDALL. 13th September, 1856.

FOR MORPETH.—The favourite schooner STORM KING. For freight, &c., apply to E. LOWTHER, Bathurst-street West; or to the Captain, on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The regular trader EMILY will sail on THURSDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, or to G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER, the new schooner KEMPSEY PACKET. For freight or passage apply on board at the Union Wharf; or to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader RAVEN, Captain BROWN, having discharged her inward cargo, will commence loading at the Flour Company's Wharf this day. Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The fine clipper brigantine COQUETTE, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Custom-house on THURSDAY, and sail first fair wind. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place. All freights payable in Sydney.

BRILLIANT, for MELBOURNE.—Shippers are requested to close their arrangements, pass entries, and send in bills of lading for signature, by noon, to enable the vessel to clear at the customs THIS DAY.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

EMILY JANE sails for MELBOURNE THIS DAY.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine clipper schooner ELEONORA, SIMPSON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The well known first-class brigantine JENNY LIND, SHERMAN, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Russell's Wharf, and having a considerable portion engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having really superior accommodations for passengers, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—(To follow the Emma.)—The fine barque EUCALYPTUS, BLACKBOURN, commander. The object being despatch, a limited quantity of freight will be taken in this vessel, at a moderate rate; and as she will be dispatched in a few days, shippers will do well to apply without delay. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply on board; or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR LAUNCESTON—First vessel.—The fine clipper schooner ADOLPHUS YATES, clears TO-MORROW. Has room for a few tons of freight, for which, or passage, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, Captain TINLEY, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage, apply to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The fine fast-sailing A1 schooner TARANAKI, HENRY CLOUSTON, commander, will have quick despatch for the above ports. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board at Macnamara's Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, LEES, master, now loading at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, has more than half her cargo already engaged, and will be despatched in a few days. To passengers this vessel offers superior advantages. Apply on board; to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, 199, George-street. September 9th, 1856.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND, clears at the Customs on THURSDAY next. The first-class clipper brig SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, is now filling up at the Maitland Wharf (foot of Market-street). Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements by that day. Superior cabin and steerage accommodation. Apply on board; to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR VAVA and APPIA, Navigators' Islands.—The first-class brigantine EUDORUS, N. SEAMAN, master, will sail as above on the 16th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain SEAMAN on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR TONGA, LEFUKA, and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—The first-class schooner ARIEL, Captain M'LEOD, will sail on the 16th instant. For cabin passage or freight apply to the Captain, on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR BATAVIA.—The Dutch ship ZAANSTROOM, Captain STRYEN, will sail for the above port in about ten days. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 full clipper ship ALEXANDER, 900 tons, ALEXANDER HOLWAY, commander, will leave for the above port in a few days, and has first-class accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain HOLWAY, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR CALLAO.—The fine A1 fast sailing ship SEA KING, 896 tons register, Captain DAVID FORMAN, will be shortly despatched, and having superior cabin accommodation, affords a most excellent opportunity to passengers for any part of the West Coast of America, and for those proceeding to Europe or the United States, via Panama. Apply to Captain FORMAN, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

TO SAIL 27TH SEPTEMBER.—For CALCUTTA direct.—The fine A1 ship LLOYDS, 1069 tons register, S. M'BEATH, commander, will proceed direct as above, and offers a desirable opportunity for passengers by the Overland route. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.—The celebrated clipper ship RED JACKET, 2500 tons register, M. B. O'HALLORAN, master, will sail from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on 25th September. This favourite clipper ship is well known for her short passages and the elegance and comfort of her accommodations. Captain O'Halloran's kindness and attention to his passengers has always been such as to meet with the entire approbation of those who have been fortunate enough to sail with him. For freight or passage, and every information connected with the White Star Line of Packets, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The following splendid Passenger Ships will be despatched for London in succession:—

	Tons.	Master.
MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY ...	809	Davidson (late Bank of England.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO	645	Ross
LIGHT OF THE AGE	1297	Williams.
WAVE OF LIFE	1100	Stuart (late of Woolloomooloo.)
CATHERINE ADAMSON ...	886	George Stuart.

For date of sailing, and all particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON, to sail 20th instant.—The fine first-class frigate-built ship SCOTIA, 778 tons register, J. R. BROWN, commander, requires only a small quantity of wool to complete her loading, and will sail as above; has room for two cabin and three intermediate and steerage passengers, to engage which immediate application is necessary, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret street.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A1 clipper barque HELEN BAIRD, 440 tons register, HENRY WYETH, commander, has nearly the whole of her cargo stowed, and will be promptly despatched. Only room for a small quantity of wool, and two cabin passengers at moderate rates. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class Aberdeen Clipper Ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, WILLIAM EDWARD, commander, is receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, opposite the Steam Press, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain EDWARD, on board; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH; or S. D. GORDON.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine A1 clipper ship VELOCITY, 682 tons register. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR SALE, the Cutter LASSIE O' GOWRIE.—This fine little vessel is well known in the Shoalhaven trade, where she has been running four years. She has a dingy with paddles, with sails, anchors, chains, and everything necessary for her going to sea at a moment's notice. Apply to F. L. SEAGER, agent, Market Wharf.

WANTED, to Charter an A1 vessel of 250 to 350 tons. R. TOWNS and CO.

LIVERPOOL TURF CLUB RACES.—SYDNEY RAILWAY—SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS—The public are informed that on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th September, the days of the above meeting, Passenger Trains will run as under, viz.:—

Trains will leave

SYDNEY,—at	6.0 a.m.	Ordinary
	9.30 a.m.	Ditto
	11.0 a.m.	SPECIAL
	1.30 p.m.	Ordinary
	4.25 p.m.	Ditto
	5.45 p.m.	Ditto.
LIVERPOOL,—at	6.0. a.m.	Ordinary
	7.40 a.m.	Ditto
	11.0 a.m.	Ditto
	3.0 p.m.	Ditto
	4.30 p.m.	SPECIAL
	5.45 p.m.	Ordinary.

The Special Train will stop to take up passengers at Parramatta only.

RETURN TICKETS, available for each day, can be obtained on application to the Station-master at the Sydney Terminus, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at the following rates, viz.:—

To Liverpool and back,
First Class, 15s. (fifteen shillings)
Second Class, 11s. (eleven shillings)
Third Class, 8s. (eight shillings).
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—SYDNEY RAILWAY.—Additional Special Train.—Notice.—The public are informed that, in addition to the Special Trains already advertised to run at 11.0 a.m., and 4.30 p.m. on the days of the above Races, A SPECIAL TRAIN, consisting of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave SYDNEY each day at 10.30 a.m., stopping at all the intermediate stations.

A SPECIAL NIGHT TRAIN will also leave LIVERPOOL at 11.0 p.m. on each of the above days. This train will consist of 1st and 2nd class carriages, and will stop at the Parramatta Station only.
FREDERICK TERRY, manager.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—LIVERPOOL RACES, 16th, 17th, and 18th September. Return Tickets for the above days can be obtained on application to the Station Master, Sydney Terminus, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant. FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.

MORT'S DRY DOCK, Waterview Bay.—This capacious dock can receive the largest ships afloat, at any time of tide. Repairs (including masting, &c.) performed with the greatest despatch, and at the lowest rates of the port. ROUNTREE and CO., lessees.

P.S.—The Ferry steamers leave the Parramatta Steamers Wharf at the half-hours, and the dock at the hours throughout the day.

SYDNEY POST OFFICE DIRECTORY, for 1857, under the special and official authority of the Postmaster-General.—Notice to the Public.—Persons who have changed their residences since the compilation of the above work are respectfully requested to forward immediately their correct addresses, to secure insertion in the forthcoming edition. WAUGH and COX, proprietors, George-street.

BRAGG'S Writing Institution, 39, Goulburn-street. Terms—for course of lessons in classes, one guinea.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY LOWNDES, of Manchester, send your address to R. T., Post Office, Sydney, Box No. 110.

IF THIS should meet the eye of RICHARD JENKINS, native of Old Market-street, Bristol, he will find his son CHARLES, No. 328, Kent-street South.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ROBERT MARROTT, who about six months since was residing at Mudgee, he is earnestly requested to write to his Wife at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, and to his Sister-in-law, ALICE PRYME, Pyrmont Road, Sydney.

JAMES HAMEY.—Send me your address, as I wish to write to you. M. A. H., Post Office, Bathurst.

KILFINAN, Scotland.—NORMAN KERR,—write to your sister Mary, 99, GORDON, GOTCH, and CO., Melbourne.

MISS HOLMES, who left England in the beginning of the present year, to join her brother in Sydney, entrusted with a tin case by Mrs J. W. L. Ashe, of Exeter, is requested to communicate immediately with Mr. GILL, 55, Spring-street, Melbourne.

MRS. THOMAS BROCKELBANK, formerly Mary Clark Mills, of Brighton, England, will hear of her brother, JOHN MARRIOTT MILLS, bricklayer, Templeton-street, Castlemaine, Victoria.

MRS. BOREHAM (Margaret Andrew), please call for Mrs. R. MACREDIE, at Petty's Hotel.

NOTICE.—Mr. SCUDDER, alias FURNESS, is advised to communicate immediately with the undersigned. He will find it to his advantage. JOHN GOOD, Parramatta.

J. H. L., TAMWORTH.—There is a letter in the Tamworth Post Office for you.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Wonderful hit of the great moral and interesting drama of PAUL CLIFFORD, or THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770. PAUL CLIFFORD, Mdlle. MARIE DURET.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—29th night, and positively the last week of the favour to actress Mdlle. MARIE DURET, whose impersonation of PAUL CLIFFORD is considered the Chef d'Œuvre of Art. ☞ Interesting events of life in London transpire nightly at the Royal Victoria Theatre, in presence of hundreds of enthusiastic admirers.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—THIS EVENING, Tuesday, September 16, 1856, will be presented Wallace's grand opera of MARITANA, in which Mrs. Guerin, Miss Warde, Mrs. Gibbs, John Howson, Stewart, Walcot, and Fisher will appear. Conductor, Mr. Packer. Leader of the orchestra, Mr. Gibbs. Doors open at half-past 7, and commence at 8. Dress boxes 5s., upper 3s, pit 2s., gallery 1s. Half-price at half-past 9 o'clock.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the management of Messrs. Stephens and Craven.—Second Appearance of the eminent Actor, Mr. C. KEMBLE MASON, as Gambia. THIS EVENING, Tuesday, September 16th, the performances will commence with The SLAVE, with Bishop's original Overture and Music, arranged for this theatre by M. Winterbottom. Matthew Sharpset, Mr. H. T. Craven; Fogrum, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Sam Sharpset, Mr. Lambert; Gambia, an African slave, Mr. C. KEMBLE MASON; Zelinda, Mrs. H. T. Craven; in which she will sing "Sons of freedom," "Pretty Mocking Bird," and, with the company, "Should our Praise of Freedom's Isle." To conclude with MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS. Musical Conductor, M. Winterbottom; Leader, M. Charles Eigenschenck. Half-price at 9 o'clock. Seats and boxes can be secured on application at the Theatre between 11 and 4 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.—MISKA HAUSER has the honor to announce that he will give a vocal and instrumental Concert on WEDNESDAY next, 17th September, at the King's School, by the kind permission of the head master, Reverend F. Armitage, Esq., united with Madame CLARISSE CAILLY: they will be assisted by Mr. Edw. Boulanger, and four gentlemen amateurs.

Programme—Part 1.

1. Glee—Four gentlemen amateurs.
2. Solo violin—"Rondo de Concert" (Hauser)—Miska Hauser.
3. Song—"Robert le Diable" (Meyerbeer)—Madame Clarisse Cailly.
4. Solo piano—"Don Pasquale," (Boulanger)—Mr. Edward Boulanger.
5. Song—"Rondo Brilliant," (Maretzek)—Madame Clarisse Cailly.
6. Solo violin—"The Irish Bouquet," (Hauser)—Miska Hauser.

Part 2.

1. Glee—Four gentlemen amateurs.
2. Song—"Casta Diva," (Norma), Bellini—Madame Clarisse Cailly.
3. Solo violin—"The Mother's Prayer." (Ole Bull)—Miska Hauser.
4. Glee—Four gentleman amateurs.
5. Solo piano—"The Last Rose of Summer," (Boulanger). Mr. Edward Boulanger.
6. Song—"Rode's Variations," (Rode)—Madame Clarisse Cailly.
7. Solo violin—"The Bird on the Tree," (Hauser)—Miska Hauser.

Conductor...... Mr. Edward Boulanger.

Tickets, 5s., to be obtained from Mr. Williams' Hotel, principal booksellers, and on the evening at the door.
Doors open at half-past seven.
Concert to commence at eight o'clock.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURES.—On TUESDAY evening next, a Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution, by N. D. STENHOUSE, Esq., M.A., "On the nature and some of the functions of Imagination." Members will be admitted on the production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

ZETLAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, under the Constitution of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England.—The regular convocation of this Chapter, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 16th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Freemason's Hall, York-street. By order of the M.E.Z., JOHN A. MATHEWS.

FIG-TREE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.—A preliminary meeting will be held at Mr. Palmer's, the Liverpool Arms, corner of Pitt and King streets, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at half-past 7 p.m., at which the attendance of parties interested in the erection of a fence for the protection of bathers at the abovenamed locality is respectfully solicited. ROBERT PHENNA, honorary secretary.

The above mentioned meeting is unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 17th instant, at the same hour.

OPENING SERVICES at the New Congregational Church, NEWCASTLE. Special Sermons will be preached on Lord's Day, 28th September, in the above place.

In the MORNING at 11, by the Rev. SAMUEL C. KENT, of Newtown.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3, by the Rev. JOHN GIBSON, minister of the Church.

In the EVENING, at 6, by the Rev. EDWARD GRIFFITH, of Maitland.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Tea Meeting will be held in the New Church, on MONDAY, September 29, at 6 o'clock.

After which addresses are expected to be delivered by the Revs. Dr. Ross, Beazley, Kent, Poore, Griffith, Clark, Nimmo, Morse, and Gibson.

Collections will be made after each service.

THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY.—Subscriptions to this Society will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; or by Mr. Samuel Goold, Bible Depôt, King-street; Mr. John Caldwell, grocer, Pitt-street; or by Mr. Henry John Porter, 286, George-street, collector of the Society.

Subscribers of ten shillings annually are members.

Donors of five pounds are life members.

(Signed) ROBERT L. KING } M. MACKAY, } Secretaries.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY.—Chippendale and Redfern.—A public meeting will be held in St. Paul's School-room, Redfern, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at which will be urged the claims and obligations of the Lord's Day. The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

R. L. KING, } Honorary
M. MACKAY, } Secretaries.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, a Meeting will be held, D.V., in the School House of St. Peter's, Cook's River, when an Auxiliary Branch of the Church Society will be formed. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Dr. Steele, and other friends of the Society, will take part in the proceedings. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock, by the Right Reverend the PRESIDENT of the Society.

INONDATIONS en FRANCE.—Quelques Français résident à Sydney se réuniront DEMAIN (Mardi) SOIR, 16 Septembre, au Café Français, pour s'occuper des secours aux inondés. Ils invitent leurs compatriotes à se joindre à eux. (8 heures précises.)

NOTICE.—A Public Meeting of the Commoners interested in the Field of Mars and Hunter's Hill Common will take place on MONDAY, the 22nd of September, instant, at 12 of the clock, at Mr. WILLIAM SMALL'S Large Rooms, Ryde, for the purpose of electing two trustees in the room of Messrs. James Pye and Henry Harvey, who refuse to act, and other business.
EDWARD DRINKWATER, Trustee for the Common.
Ryde, 12th September, 1856.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—This Society is established for the purpose of enabling its members to purchase Freehold and Leasehold property, or to pay off Mortgages and repay the loan by easy Monthly Instalments. Intending Shareholders are informed that in consequence of the number of Shares now issued the Entrance Fee has been raised to One Pound Ten Shillings per Share, and will progressively be increased with the number of Shareholders. Shares, and every information as to the repayment of loans from this Society may be obtained of the Secretary daily between the hours of 10 and 4. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary. 15th September.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the Special Train not leaving Sydney till 11 o'clock, the first Races will not take place till half-past 12 o'clock. H. W. BERESFORD, Hon. Sec. Tuesday, September 16th, 1856.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the entrances for the Campbelltown Races not having filled, they will not close until SATURDAY, the 20th of September, instead of the 14th, as per advertisement in BELL'S LIFE. M. CALLAGHAN, secretary.

LOST, in Sydney, a Cheque on the Joint Stock Bank, No. A 15447, dated 8th September, 1856, for Eighty Pounds, drawn by Mr. WEBSTER in favour of MARY ANN DAWSON. Whoever may find the same and bring it to the above Bank will be handsomely rewarded. Payment of the above is stopped.

LOST, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the Circular Quay, a Hair Bracelet, with gold clasp and padlock attached. The finder, on returning it to Messrs. MITCHELL and CO., will be rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon, between the Railway Station and Dowling-street, a parcel containing two parasols—an old brown and a new blue one. The finder will be rewarded, on leaving the above at 38, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST on Monday, the 15th, opposite Clarke's Brewery, a bundle containing wearing apparel. Whoever will bring the same to Mr KING, at Mr. R. H. Beauchamp's store, King-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Cheque, drawn by H. B. Dobson, in favour of James Atkinson, for eight pounds nine shillings and sixpence (£8 9s. 6d.) The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to Mr. J. N. FISHER, Haymarket.

LOST, between Bathurst and George streets, Two Daguerreotype Likenesses, in case. Any person finding and returning them to F. W., HERALD Office, will receive £1 reward.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, from Botany, one roan Horse, branded JJ on the near shoulder. £5 will be paid if strayed, or £10 if stolen, on conviction of the thief. G. NELSON, Botany-street, Redfern.

£5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, in emptying a foot bath in the sewer leading to the street, a Diamond Keeper. Any person restoring it to the owner, at her residence, 124, Castlereagh-street, will receive the above reward. Mrs. A. MOSES. September 15th, 1856.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on SUNDAY EVENING, between Elizabeth-street and the Racecourse, a Gold Brooch; any person bringing the same to Mrs. M. SOLOMON, No. 24, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, will receive the above reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Cleveland Paddock, on Friday last, the 12th instant, Two Milch Cows; one red, rather small, a large udder, round tits, small head, and a cast in one of her eyes; the other, a light strawberry, a brownish neck, short round horns, with long tits; both of their tails clipt. Whoever will bring them to Mr. QUIGLEY'S St. Patrick's Inn, Goulburn-street, or give such information as to lead to their recovery, shall receive a reward of £2.

CAUTION.—The undermentioned Cheques having been LOST or mislaid on the 6th instant, the public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same, payment having been stopped at the Commercial Bank:—

Thomas Sullivan and Co. in favour of Wickham Whitmarsh, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, dated 6th September, 1856, for £116.

Edmd. and Jos. Druitt in favour of Wickham Whitmarsh, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, dated 6th September, 1856, for £100.

CARD.—Mr. EDWARD WARDLEY, surgeon, Glebe Road, has commenced the practice of his profession.

D. BUIST and SON, Piano-forte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. Bridge-street.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Registry Office. KAIBEL and MILLER, 22, Market-street, near Pitt-street.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO. Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, (established in Sydney 1842,) 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MACHINE RULING! Machine Ruling!! Machine Ruling!!!—Mr. J. W. BROOKS, removed from No. 12, Hoskins'-place, to 111, Clarence street, between Market and Druitt streets.

NORTH SHORE.—Mons. DE LOLLE, Professor of Languages and Drawing, visits the North Shore every Monday and Friday. Parties desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, by addressing at Mr. STEVEN'S, North Shore Academy, shall have attention.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—A. M'ARTHUR and CO. have removed from 84 and 86, Pitt-street, to 46 and 48, York-street, a few doors south of King-street.

REMOVAL.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have removed to 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed to 13, Bridge-street.

LEECHES.—Fine healthy Leeches. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

LEECHES! LEECHES! LEECHES!—Fine healthy Leeches to be had at E. ROW'S, chemist, 64, King-street.

W. L. BOWEN, Saddlery Warehouse, York-street, next Oriental Bank.

VACCINATION twice a week, at J. C. HORNER'S, Woolloomooloo Dispensary.

£5000 TO INVEST, in one or more sums, upon good security. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

£1000 To LEND, on mortgage. Apply to WM. CRANE, 178, Elizabeth-street.

£1000 WANTED.—Wanted to BORROW, the sum of £1000 or more, for a period of five or seven years, at 10 per cent. interest, on security of landed property in the province of Auckland, New Zealand. Apply to Sir S. OSBORNE GIBBES, Bart., Osborne House, Argyle-place; or to Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, solicitors, Pitt-street.

£50. WANTED to Borrow £50, for six months, upon good personal security. Address, M. C. M., Post-office, Sydney.

£30. WANTED immediately, the loan of £20, for six months, for which the above sum will be given. Security, Bill of Sale. Address, F., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an engagement as Visiting Governess, to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with music, singing, drawing, &c. Address to No. 16, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to a retail general store, requires a Situation in the same line. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Address A. M., 34, York-street.

A YOUNG LADY thoroughly accustomed to tuition, has her afternoons entirely disengaged, and would be happy to meet with some Pupils for the general branches of English education or Music, &c., &c. Apply M. L., Sands and Kenny's.

DRAYS wanted, for Louisa Creek. S. L. BENSUSAN and CO., 13, Bridge-street.

EQUESTRIAN and Gymnastic Artistes of acknowledged talent wishing Engagements for the Summer, communicate with HENRY BURTON, National Circus, Adelaide.

FURNISHED BEDROOM in a private family. No other lodgers. Breakfast optional. 13, Woolloomooloo-street.

FEMALE SERVANT.—Wanted, in a small family, a respectable young woman as Housemaid. Apply personally to Mrs. HENRY FISHER, Woolstan Cottage, Miller's Point, between the hours of eleven and one. Sydney, 15th September, 1856.

LOADING.—Wanted, Teams for the Meroo. Apply at ED ROTTMANN and CO.'S, Circular Quay.

PORTER.—Wanted, a single Man, as Porter. JOHN BARLOW, 559, George-street South.

PARRAMATTA.—Any Lady requiring Finishing Lessons in Accomplishments in Parramatta or its vicinity, may meet with a party who would be happy to enter into arrangements by addressing a note to B. F. C., Williams' Hotel, Parramatta.

TO MILL SAWYERS.—A good Circular Sawyer wanted at BOOTH'S Saw Mills, Balmain.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two respectable Assistants. Apply immediately to M. SPENCE, Bee Hive, 101, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Man—a thorough tradesman. Also, one accustomed to Bookkeeping. Beverley House, 120, Pitt-street.

TROUSERS HANDS wanted. Apply before 11 o'clock, to 30, King-street West.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted Two good Hands. Apply PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-st.

WANTED a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, Pork Butcher, 406, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Pair of Sawyers, to proceed to New Caledonia. R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, an Apartment and partial board in the city. Mr. AVIOLET, Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, on the North Shore, or Balmain, or in the suburbs of Sydney, a House, containing eight rooms and kitchens, with a plentiful supply of water. Apply to ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Bon Accord Wharf.

WANTED, Two Bush Labourers and Splitters. W. REDMAN, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, 1000 Maiden Ewes after shearing, at Twofold Bay, Newcastle, or Sydney. Give particulars and cash-price to MERINO, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, Employment in a wholesale store or office in Sydney, or the country. The advertiser is a correct accountant, writes a plain hand, and has some knowledge of the ironmongery business. References will be found satisfactory. For address apply to Mr. J. S. NORRIE, chemist, No. 180, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Bushman. Apply Australian Oak, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Two Servants—one as Cook and Laundress, the other as Housemaid and Needlewoman. Apply at the Harbour View Inn, 53, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, at Balmain, four Stonecutters. Apply to Mr. ALLAT, or WILLIAM WHITE, mason.

WANTED, Two or Three Bush Hands. Apply to TOLL and MANLEY, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Ploughman and some Farm Servants. Apply to Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, a Chief Officer for a first-class ship. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

WANTED, Board and Residence by a Single Gentleman. Address, with lowest terms, A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Light Pilentum, or Carriage to hold four persons inside, for one or two horses; must be in perfect order. Address, stating price and further particulars, to CARRIAGE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Junior Servant, to do plain needlework, and make herself generally useful. Apply, before 1 o'clock, to Mrs. WILLIS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation in a Store or Auction-room; understands accounts and writes a good plain hand; has no objection to the country. Address J. C., HERALD Office.

WINE and SPIRIT STORES.—Wanted an engagement in a Wine and Spirit Store, by a respectable Person, competent to keep a set of books, with a thorough knowledge of the trade, and who can make himself useful in anyway connected therewith. Letters addressed, with permission, to A.J., at Mr. HILL'S, 219, George-street.

WANTED, a Man as Cook and General Servant. Apply at the Swan with Two Necks, George and Park streets. J. NOBBS.

WANTED, by a Joiner, respectable Board and Lodging, in the neighbourhood of Church-hill. Address W. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED a Parlour Maid, also, a Cook; who thoroughly understand their business. Wentworth House, 3, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Partner for an Agency Business. A young man of business habits, with some knowledge of the town. Capital no object, industry indispensable. Address AGENT, HERALD Office.

WANTED, some Dressmakers, at Mme. De LOLLE'S Pitt-street, Maison Française.

WANTED, a Girl to Nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. MITCHELL, 100, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

WANTED, a Butcher, as assistant shopman. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Partner for Life, by a Young Man, aged 26, of respectable connexions, who is desirous of entering into the matrimonial estate. Letters addressed O. S., HERALD Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED a Governess for the country. JAMES GARLAND, New H. R. Co.'s Wharf, Market-st.

WANTED a situation, by an experienced German miller; he also understands the building and repairing of mills. To enquire at KAIBEL and MILLER'S Registry office, 22, Market street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a situation as Nursery Governess, in or out of town; can produce respectable references. Address, No. 17, Queen-street, Chippendale.

WANTED by a respectable elderly Woman, a situation as Nurse. Apply to S. R., No. 3, Barker's-lane, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Cook.—A respectable Woman as Cook for a small family. Satisfactory testimonials required. Apply, after 10 a.m. to Mrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Tor Cottage, Potts' Point.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person who understands dressmaking, a situation in a gentleman's family as needlewoman. No objection to take charge of grown-up children or attend on a baby. Address, R. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Englishwoman, a situation as plain cook, or thorough general servant, where the washing is put out, in Sydney. J. M., Mrs. Wood's, Phillip-street, Sydney.

WANTED immediately, to proceed with a lady to Melbourne, a respectable Woman as nurse; unexceptionable references will be required. Apply at Mrs. ROBERT CAMPBELL'S, Fort-street, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, Plasterers' Labourers. Apply to GEORGE RENWICK, Pitt-street, Redfern, first house past Fitzroy-terrace.

WANTED, to proceed about 40 miles in the country, a good Cook, male or female, the latter preferred. References required. Apply to Mr. WM. CRANE, 178, Elizabeth and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, two or three smart Boys. R. WYNNE, State Yard, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at Mr. W. SHARP'S, 31, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a married Agricultural Labourer, for the Country; wife to assist at milking and dairying. Apply to OLIVER STAINES' Labour Offices, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED a person competent to work a Soda Water Machine, and to make himself useful on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. DRINKWATER, engineer, Pitt-street.

WANTED a respectable young Woman as Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. R. M. ROBEY, Linthorpe, Newtown.

WANTED a Nurse accustomed to the management of children. Apply to Mrs. BOULTON, Darling Point.

WANTED a respectable Married Couple; the Man must understand marketing, the Wife to do the cooking. English or Scotch preferred. Apply between 10 and 12, a.m., on THURSDAY next, at 244, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED a Cottage with three or four rooms and kitchen (on lease or otherwise), within two miles of town. State rent and address to COTTAGE, Post Office.

WANTED a Cabinetmaker, H. T. JONES, Parramatta.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. SHADLER, 5, top of Hunter-street.

WANTED, a French or German Female Cook, 15, Wentworth-place. On demande, une Cuisinière, Française ou Allemande. S'addresser à 15, Wentworth-place.

WANTED, a Man to Drive a Horse and Cart, and make himself generally useful in a store. Apply J. H. WALKER and CO., 29, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Barman and Bookkeeper, who thoroughly understands his business. Town references required. Petty's Hotel, between 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, an Errand Boy. READING and WELLBANK 11, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a sober steady Man, to carry out meat. JOHN BROWN, butcher, Essex-street.

WANTED, Painters; also, good Paperhangers. Apply to T. TORNING, No. 4, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a good Blacksmith, that can shoe horses. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, opposite White Horse, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. BUCKLAND, 96, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a good Dressmaker, employment by the day. S. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Plain Needlework, by a neat hand. H. W., Post Office, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a moderate-sized plain furnished Room, or two Small ones, with use of kitchen, in a healthy locality. Address by letter, to APARTMENT, 49, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a good Jobbing Blacksmith and Helper. Sober men, and men of industrious habits. ADAM HOWITT, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good Female House Servant. Apply No. 4, Montefiore-buildings, Church-hill.

WANTED, a qualified Stockman near Yass. Apply to OLIVER STAINES', King and Castlereagh streets.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen, Wentworth House, 3, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen, 37, Bourke-street North, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS, with or without Board, near Lyons-terrace. For address apply to Mr. ELWORTHY, opposite the Royal Hotel.

A HOUSE to LET, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street. T. BUCKLAND, 309, George-street.

A COACH-HOUSE and Stabling, and a Furnished Room to LET, in Cumberland-street. Apply to MARGARET MACNAMARA, Hand of Friendship Hotel.

BOARD and Residence, Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Elizabeth-street, late Reid's Bazaar, opposite Racecourse. Terms moderate.

BALMAIN.—Board and Residence for a Gentleman; terms, moderate. For address, apply Post Office.

BRICK YARD to LET, with everything on the ground. Apply E. BYRNE, Waterloo Estate.

CIRCULAR QUAY.—TO LET, Yard and Sheds, for workshops, stabling, &c. HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores.

HOUSE and SHOP to LET, in George-street, near Hunter-street. Apply 145, George-street, Sydney.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, 2, Church-hill, Sydney (late Mrs. Stuart's). Select board and residence.

MARKET GARDEN and GROUND at Newtown.—To LET, about seven Acres of good Garden Land, close to the railway station, three acres of which have been under cultivation. There is also a hut on the ground, fit for a small family. For particulars, apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

OFFICES.—To LET, the First Floor of 246, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

STORE TO LET.—An extensive Store, with large shed and yard, in the best part of Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. MOFFITT, near King-street.

SEVERAL ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, with every convenience, at 172, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

STONE STORE to LET, Circular Quay, in an excellent situation. Apply to JOY and CO., iron store, behind the Custom House.

TO LET, a commodious Family Residence, containing eight rooms, situated in Alne-terrace, Yurong-street. For particulars enquire at M. SOLOMON'S, No. 4, Hay-street; or at ABRAHAM MYERS and CO., No. 402, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a new House in Liverpool street, Woolloomooloo, between Crown and Palmer streets, containing four large rooms, kitchen, and cellars; balcony front and back, with a good well of water. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, at Balmain, within 100 yards of the Point Ferry, a stone-built verandah Cottage, containing four rooms, attic, and kitchen; well of water, and plenty of yard room. Apply at the office of Messrs. BURT, HASSALL, and CO., Pitt-street.

TO LET, that elegant Gothic Residence, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, containing nine rooms; large yard, stabling, &c., in good repair, and with immediate possession. For a family of respectability this residence will be found very desirable. WICKHAM and BELL, 4, Jamison-street.

TO BE LET, House and Premises, No. 10, Pitt-street South, near the Haymarket, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen. Water laid on. Apply to J. D. NICHOLS, Esq., four doors north of the above; or Mr. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the Verandah Cottage, No. 17, Botany-street, Chippendale, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, and water laid on. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. HARRIS, Crown Inn, Botany-street.

TO BAKERS.—To LET, Pie and Bread Bakery; fixtures taken at valuation. Apply 73, Lower George-street.

TO LET, from the 1st October, No. 2, Richmond-terrace-Domain, now in the occupation of the undersigned. The house can be seen any day between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. SAMUEL LYONS.

TO LET, furnished Bedroom, with use of Sitting-room, 148, south end Sussex-street.

TO LET, in the Suburbs, two comfortable four-roomed Cottages. Apply E. BYRNE, Waterloo Estate.

TO LET, Kissing Point Road, a newly-repaired Cottage, containing six rooms and a kitchen, with thirty acres of land subdivided, one acre of orchard, one and a half mile from the steamer. Apply to Mr. BLAXLAND, Hermitage, Ryde; or to Messrs. BURGIS and BOWES, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, No. 5, Belgrave terrace, Darlinghurst, near the Gaol; six large rooms, kitchen. Key next door.

TO LET, in Duke-place, Balmain, Mrs. Clayton's Cottage, of 11 rooms. JAMES GARLAND, New H. R. Co.'s Wharf, Market-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, near to the residence of Mrs. Terry Hughes, a House containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, a Russell's cooking stove, a good well of water, and enclosed yard, with back entrance. Apply to Mr. PAGE, Steam Engine Inn, 516, George-street South.

TO LET, a House with four rooms, a good yard, and water. Apply at 107, Clarence-street South.

TO LET, Two fine Rooms, with use of kitchen and cooking apparatus, near Elizabeth-street South. The rooms are clean, with patent stoves in each; rent 16s. GEORGE BISHOP, Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

TO LET, Two Houses in Gloucester-street, in good order, having been newly papered, &c., each containing six rooms and kitchen. Water laid on. To permanent tenants rent moderate. Apply to Mr. W. CRANE, 178, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, for the term of eight years, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five Acres of Land, the property of Livingston Mitchell, Esq., called the Red Bank Estate, Carrabanyola, situated in the counties of Argyle and Georgiana, together with the pre-emptive right of nine thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the above. For further particulars apply to THOMAS ALLEN, King-street West.

TO LET, large House and Shop, with Store, in Wilshire-place, George-street. Apply to Mr. SANDON, 447, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a Shop in George-street, with or without stores and stabling. W. REDMAN, solicitor, York-st.

TO LET, a large Workshop and Dwelling, George-street. W. REDMAN, solicitor, opposite Police Office.

TO LET, House and Shop in Park-street. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

TO LET, a Five-apartment Brick Cottage, with a good garden, stable, and well of good water, near St. Peter's Church, Newtown. Apply to GEORGE LONG, Newtown.

TO LET, 3-roomed Cottages, 12s. per week; 5-roomed ditto, 15s. and 18s. J. PURSER, 5, Bay-st., Glebe.

TO LET, a Cottage situate near Garryowen House, and within fifteen minutes' walk of Balmain Ferry, and within 4½ miles of Sydney by the road. This cottage is well finished, and perfectly new; it contains seven rooms, two of 20 feet by 16 feet, three of 16 feet square, two of 10 feet by 8 feet, a kitchen of 16 feet by 11 feet, a back verandah, and a good cellar. Any quantity of land will be enclosed with this cottage, not exceeding six acres. A lease will be given to a good tenant, and immediate possession. A stable will be built if required.

To LET, also on lease, eight acres of first-rate Market Garden Land, all under cultivation, with a good two-room Cottage. A long lease given on terms. Apply to Mr. RYAN BRENAN, 42, Pitt-street, or at Garryowen House.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To LET, a Shop suitable for the above. Apply to Mr. PRATT, Pyrmont.

VERANDAH COTTAGE to LET on lease or SELL, situate on the Botany-road, two miles from Sydney, containing six rooms, with kitchen, stable, coach-house, fowl-house, and piggery, with about six acres of excellent land, consisting of garden and horse paddocks. The above is well suited for a family of respectability, being situated in a remarkably healthy locality. For particulars apply at the California Inn, Parramatta-street, or on the premises.

ELEVEN DAYS' LATER.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition, issued yesterday afternoon.]

THE ship Almora, 1105 tons, from Liverpool 3rd July, with 440 Government emigrants, arrived at Port Philip Heads at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant. Only one paper, a copy of the *Liverpool Mercury*, of the 2nd July, was landed, from which the following items of news were extracted.

We are indebted to Captain Moodie, of the City of Sydney, for a copy of the telegraphic despatch forwarded from Queenscliffe to Melbourne, slips of which we have also obtained from our own correspondent.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Queenscliffe, September 11th, 9.30.

The Almora has arrived from Liverpool, with papers to July 2nd.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 30th,

In reply to Lord Lyndhurst the Earl of Clarendon said that the diplomatic correspondence interchanged between the English, French, and Neapolitan Governments respecting the state of the last mentioned Kingdom was not yet concluded, but the noble Lord may rely that the Government would leave no means untried to put a stop to the occupation of Italy by foreign troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Lord Palmerston stated that a general enactment would be introduced for the retirement of Prelates from the Episcopal bench, but a special bill would be brought in enabling the Bishops of London and Durham to retire, according to a wish that they had signified to that effect. On the motion of going into committee of supplies, Mr Moore rose to move a resolution respecting the American enlistment question, but Mr. Brown interposed, appealed to the hon. member not to provoke a debate to a question in a fair way of adjustment if left undisturbed. Mr. Moore nevertheless proceeded to justify the motion of which he had given notice; he declared his conviction that her Majesty's Ministers, by their folly and weakness, had justly excited the indignation of the American Government, and forfeited all reliance in their honour and good faith among the American people. Lord Palmerston referred to the attempt made by Mr. Moore on Lord Clarendon, which he sharply condemned. He denied that deception had been practised on the American Government, and maintained their laws had not been violated, having justified the proceedings of Government in not dismissing Mr. Dallas, in retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. The House divided on the question. For the motion, 80. Against it, 274. Majority, 196.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday night, on his return to Prussia.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Tuesday Evening, July 1.

Consols for account, 95¼ to ⅜. Three per cents, 96½ to ⅝. Bank Stock, 217 to 218. Exchequer Bills, 13 to 16 premium.

The revenue returns, which closed for the quarter ending 30th June, show an increase of £422,052 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The increase for the year ending 30th June is also very satisfactory; it amounts to not less than £4,101,629, as compared with the year closing 30th June, 1853.

THE EAST.

Maseilles, July 1.

The Euphrates has arrived with advices from Constantinople of 23rd June, and from the Crimea to the 21st. She brings 357 military men. When the mail left there only remained 2000 Frenchmen in the Crimea.

The Charlemagne man-of-war and screw frigate Descartes, with Generals Janion and Lefebre, and 7,000 men, had just arrived from Kamschietz.

AMERICA.

The whole of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States have been selected. The Know-nothing and Anti-Fillmore Convention met in New York on the 12th June, and chose Mr. Banks, junior, of Massachusetts, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-Presidency. During the proceedings the whole of the New Jersey Delegation, with a few other persons, quitted the convention on the ground that it was becoming too decided in its partiality to slavery extension. They started a separate convention, and nominated Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, as their candidates. It was hoped that the Know-nothings would make a selection which would be acceptable to the Free Soilers, but this hope has apparently not been realised, for the Free Soilers and Republican party met in Pennsylvania on the 16th, and nominated Colonel Freemont.

The feeling in favour of Mr. Buchanan does not appear to be very enthusiastic. At present there are in the field four candidates for the Presidency, viz., Buchanan, Banks, Stockton, and Freemont.

ITALY.

It appears that preparations for war are being made in Lombardy. Austria is daily increasing the number of her troops. She has supplied the fortress of Placenza with provisions and improved artillery. An ineffectual attempt has also been made to reconcile General Creneville and the Duchess of Parma, so that the Austrians may have a *point d'appui* beyond the Po, in the event of hostilities taking place.

Contrary to the general expectation, the political trials have been resumed at Naples.

No intelligence respecting the mail steam communication,—or the probable time of the departure of the new Governor of Victoria.

KOSSUTH'S LECTURES AT GLASGOW ON THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

(Abridged from the Glasgow Commonwealth, 14th June.)

M. KOSSUTH having visited Glasgow, in the month of June, by special invitation, delivered during his stay three lectures on the Austrian Concordat,—the first, on the 10th of June, in the Trades' Hall, which will accommodate about 1000 persons. So inconveniently packed, however, was the apartment, that it was found necessary to occupy the City Hall for the second and third lectures; and, although that spacious and noble hall can seat with ease and comfort 4000 people, it was filled with a highly respectable audience on each occasion. The chair was taken on the successive nights by a citizen of note and influence, and the platform occupied by the wealth and intelligence of Glasgow, both lay and clerical. We annex a consecutive outline of the three lectures:—

On Tuesday afternoon, the distinguished patriot and exile delivered the first of a series of three lectures on the Concordat between the Pope and the Emperor of Austria. The Trades' Hall was completely filled, a fair proportion of ladies being among the audience. On M. Kossuth entering, on the arm of Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton, he was loudly and repeatedly applauded. On the platform and in other parts of the hall we observed Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton; William Campbell, Esq., of Tillichewan; Robert Blackie, Esq.; Walter Buchanan, Esq.; Baillie Young; Councillors Couper, M'Adam, and Govan; William Govan, sen., Esq.; Robert Hutcheson, Esq.; J. W. Macgregor, Esq.; John Kerr, Esq.; J. A. Campbell, Esq.; Dr. M. Hamilton; James Watson, Esq; James M'Clelland, Esq.; A. G. Adam, Esq.; W. G. Langdon, Esq.; Robert M'Nab, Esq., &c.; Rev. Dr. Merle D'Aubigne; Rev. Drs. Beattie, Robson, and Eadie; Rev. Messrs. M'Gill, M'Coll, Aikman, Jeffrey, Beckett, &c.

On the motion of Robert Hutcheson, Esq., Mr. Dunlop, of Craigton, took the chair.

The Chairman said it was very satisfactory to see so large and respectable a meeting assembled on the present occasion to greet a distinguished man who had come amongst them, and so highly entitled to their esteem and respect. He had been a great sufferer in a cause which was dear to them—the cause of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) That great movement in Hungary, in which M. Kossuth took so conspicuous a part, was not successful perhaps it was premature; but had it been otherwise and succeeded, he was sure it would have been hailed by the people of this country as a most auspicious event. They had reason to believe the hearts of the people of Hungary were with M. Kossuth in that struggle, for it required all the power of Austria to be put forth, and that was not enough to prevail against it. The late war had in some degree cleared the political horizon of Europe. It had checked that arbitrary and aggressive power that held its sway over the northern part of Europe. Might they not hope that better times would arise, and they might yet see their distinguished guest go back to his own country with all those honours to which he was so well entitled? (Cheers.) They could not but abhor the cruel and despotic system which had prevailed in Hungary, as well as in Italy, under the dominion of Austria—they could not forget the cruel treatment their missionaries had received from the Austrian Government. (Hear, hear.) It was some consolation to know that M. Kossuth had commanded the esteem and respect of the people of this country—that they felt the highest respect for him as a patriot, and that they deeply sympathised with him as an exile. M. Kossuth would now address them on the subject appointed for the present lecture.

M. Kossuth then rose to address the meeting, and was received with immense cheering. He said—Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, since this is not my first appearance on a Glasgow platform, I think fit to begin by stating the difference between my present position and that in which I stood when some two years ago I had the honour of addressing large and distinguished assemblies in your city. In stating this difference I am actuated by the desire of guarding you against disappointment and myself against reproach. On the former occasion I ventured on the task of a political orator; at present I appear in the character of an English lecturer—a noble one, forsooth, for a Hungarian exile. On the former occasion the destinies of Europe were trembling in the balance of Great Britain's determination; a patriot appeared before the people of Glasgow to plead the cause of liberty on the ground of a union between the interests of continental freedom and the public interests of the British Empire. To day the gloom of disappointed hopes hang on the brow of the patriot; he has hung his harp on the willows overshadowing what once was the fountain of inspiration, until the scorching blast of time-serving expediency has dried it up. To-day it is not the pleading patriot who addresses you, but the man acting the part of the plain, honest labourer—(applause)—whom Providence has blessed with the duties of a father. Welcome and sacred are those duties to a father's heart; but, sacred as they are, I have always held them second to the duties of the patriot; and, therefore, have I bidden even them to stand back during those years in which occurred an almost providential opportunity, calling on the patriot to do his best to improve on the occasion, and to stand prepared for meeting any emergencies which chance or accident might bring about. (Applause.) But since the prospects of that opportunity have vanished in the mist of baffled expectations, the duties of the father step to the foreground and claim their right. It is, therefore, in obedience to the duties of a father that I enter on the career of an English lecturer, meaning to do in that capacity a plain, honest labourer's work. Whether this confession does or does not lower me in your estimation I must leave you to decide. (Loud applause.) In my own estimation, ladies and gentlemen, it raises me. (Renewed applause.) When I stood in rank as high as any living man can stand, perhaps higher—for it was not the result of a whim of fortune or of accidental acclivity, but of the confidence of a noble nation—I say, without affectation of modesty, I felt no pride. But now I know what it is to have to work for bread for my wife and children—now I begin to be conscious of requiring a little of the labourer's practice. The lustre of circumstances has passed away, stripped of every appearance of external glory. In this lustreless position, with nothing to elevate but the sense of human dignity, I must begin to know something of what was the inspiration of your son of Scotland's genius when he set it down in the imperishable records of his immortal fame—

"The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

(Great applause.) I may be excused for these expressions of my feeling, ladies and gentlemen, because having had all the treasures of my country at my disposal in times scarcely admitting of any other control than that of my own discretion and honesty, if it be a matter of some satisfaction to the patriot that he is known to have created armies, and managed the affairs of numerous, mighty, and powerful, that he clothed, warmed, and fed them during all the wants and exigencies of a gigantic war, and all this with an expenditure of only seven and a half millions—a sum which bears a strange contrast to the budgets of some other countries—if he has done all this, the dethroned man and the patriot may be allowed to feel a little satisfaction likewise at the fact, that having had to take the walking stick of the homeless wanderer, he grasps it with his hands clean, though empty, and now he has, through means of the plain honest labourer's work, to provide for the varied wants of his family. But I have them still, wife and children, safe; the all-merciful Eye has watched over them while the tempests of nameless dangers whirled around their heads. I have them all safe, and that is more than Paulus Emilius had when he rode in triumph to the Capitol. (Applause.) In my private capacity I have one little ambition, I own, and that is, the ambition of maintaining an honourable independence by my own honourable exertions. Invited by a numerously signed requisition to deliver lectures in this city on the effects likely to be produced on the liberties of central Europe by the late Austrian Concordat, I must beg leave, in these lectures, to take a somewhat wider range, because I hold this Concordat to be a link, and certainly an important one, in the chain of mischievous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind, against human interests, against progress, Christianity, civilization, and especially Protestantism. Your celebrated historian, Robertson, very justly ascribes that to be its whole spirit and tendency. Since the Concordat is but a link in such a conspiracy, its effects cannot be restricted to one or another particular locality. It is joined to the destiny of nations. We have one Father in heaven we are one family on earth, bound together by ties so numerous, so various, and so interwoven, that neither power, nor institutions, nor geographical positions, can isolate the interests of any one nation so that it shall not be affected by the condition of others comprised within the same pale of civilization—not even the proudest and most powerful can escape the influence of this solidarity. Great Britain has just afforded a most remarkable illustration of this principle. There is nothing more certain than that the wishes and aspirations of the people throughout Great Britain were all in the right direction during the last war. They were sincerely desirous of having that war so conducted that it might turn out to the practical advantage of freedom on the continent. (Applause.) It has now been seen that the policy of the British empire was regulated on different considerations: I could almost say it resisted the uplifted arm of the oppressed, and stepped between them and the providential opportunity. M. Kossuth then proceeded to describe the danger in which British liberty stood, isolated though it was, like an oasis in the midst of a desert of despotism. He compared our institutions to the cheerful fire which burnt in our domestic abodes, which administered comfort and genial warmth to the inmates of those houses while they remained inside, but which could not shield them from the chilling cold when their relations with the world outside called them away from it. Our foreign relations, he said, would inevitably have their influence at home. Would to God that conscientious convictions regarding this principle of solidarity were more widely diffused! Would to God that those who had a freedom to preserve would consider that their interest was common with those who had a freedom to combat for! Upon this principle rested the bright hopes for the future of humanity. Being, therefore, deeply imbued with the conviction that the subject upon which he had to treat was general in its application, he begged leave not to restrict his observations to any narrow scale. M. Kossuth then proceeded to the subject of his lectures—the Austrian Concordat. This concordat he considered as one link in a chain of conspiracies against human liberty. There was a community in the destinies of nations. Freedom and intellect were a common good, and every speck on the orb of its sun made the whole lustre feebler for all. Not the most powerful could escape the influence of this reality. If it did not directly affect the domestic interests, certainly it would the foreign concerns, and these would have their influence on the internal concerns as surely as the condition of the state had an influence on the family and the individual. Concordats had never been adopted except it was found that the concordat was better than the previous condition of the nation, through the supremacy of Romanism. Hungary and Scotland were, he believed, the only two nations that had never allowed the Popes to meddle with their national concerns. England had not been so fortunate, and in her laws were several clauses which the Romish Church saw were only concordats. Though England, by throwing off this supremacy, had undergone the maledictions of the Popes, still she was in very good health, and would continue so unless she neglected to note, like her sailors, the smallest speck on the horizon, and allowed despotism to gain ground. The thunders of the Vatican would be very harmless toys, unless combined with political despotism; but, if so combined would be thunderbolts indeed. It was not about religion that the Church of Rome cared, but the "penny of St. Peter"—power and supremacy over the world. He considered the domain of religion as beginning where human reason left off—a domain with which human authority had nothing to do. And religion was one thing, and papal supremacy and priestcraft another. He raised his voice against the Concordat because the Concordat had absolutely nothing to do with religion. He spoke against it as a tool of papacy, towards absolute supremacy, and the subversion of all civil laws, and all private and public rights. Now the parties to this concordat were Pius IX. and Francis Joseph of Austria. It was strange these two men should have been reserved to do such an act, and that he (M. Kossuth) should stand there to comment on it. Had he not been an exile we would never have heard of this Concordat. (Cheers.) In his time he had had a little to do with the Hapsburgs. For a moment he had held in his hand their crown and their line. It was not equally generally known that he had had something to do with Pio Nono. For some time he had the reputation of a liberal man, but now his government was the most corrupt and tyrannical that corruption and tyranny could devise. The other party, Francis Joseph, had sacrificed his own morality and the dignity of his subjects, by every crime, wholesale, only for the purpose of arriving at arbitrary dominion and lineal despotism. How happened a man so ambitious of despotic power to have resigned his power to so weak and irresolute a man as Pio Nono? And why should such a weak man have arrived at what none of his predecessors had attained? One thing there was in Papacy never changing, and another always changing. The first, ambition and despotism, and the second, tactics and strategy. Social, civil, and religious liberty are one, as are Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and despotism has had to change its tactics to suit the circumstances of their antagonism. The States of Continental Europe present a sort of mutual insurance company against the liberties of mankind. He cited the Holy Alliance, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and others, as similar links in the chain of despotic ambition. Let Romans be left free to exercise the right of every nation to regulate its form of Government, and let the Pope be divested of his temporal supremacy, and he was the Great Babylon no more. Italy was the ghost of Banquo, which drove joy from the table, and sleep from the pillow. They tried the guillotine, the gibbet, the dungeon, and the bullet, and still the ghost of Banquo would rise. They had now only one resource to try—the strychnine of infinitesimal diplomacy. (Laughter.) Let not the people of Britain allow themselves to be taken unawares. History was the natural concatenation of cause and effect. What would Great Britain do? Isolation was impossible. Indifference was out of the question. Great Britain's diplomacy would be thrown into the balance for or against intervention. It would be gross ingratitude in him to say that the feelings of the British people were not all for liberty. When the people of an English town turned out to do him honour, he asked them what they honoured in him—an unfortunate exile? "Liberty," answered a workman in the crowd. And so, he believed, thought the British people everywhere. The enemies of every despot on the earth, they hated none of them more than the Pope. And quite deservedly so. In 1848 the Pope was restored to his sovereignty by the intervention of French arms; but many present would be astonished that this intervention would not have taken place had not Protestant Great Britain expressed their approbation of the restoration of the Pope. (Sensation.) An Englishman, writing in the *Journal de Commerce*, stated that the restoration of the Pope was the work of the great Protestant powers in Europe, who were jealous of the destruction of the monarchical principle. He read from the blue books documents declaring that the British Government approved of his restoration. The same thing might occur again. The Pope might be a fugitive again, and France and Austria would interfere again. What would Protestant Great Britain do? Would she again declare herself anxious about the restoration of the Pope? He could not disguise his feelings that monarchical predilections and Sardinian ideas of chivalry might again blast the efforts of freedom. The nationality of Italians was identified with mankind's recollections. Europe and America must be deluged, without leaving a Noah to tell the past, before the recollection of Italy could be forgotten. Could the annexation of Genoa be hushed up by a little sop of constitutional freedom? Some said Italy was a mere geographical name. Well, the Italians wished it to be a reality. They had a history, and what a history! (Applause.) They had a right to Italy. It was their own. If we blamed them for this, do not say Scotland for the Scotch, and Britain for the British. Well, if they were to have this, they required unity, and freedom from foreign dominion. Constitutional Government was nothing without independence. Piedmont had a constitutional Government, but was not independent. Austria held back from the war on the ground of dreading an invasion from Piedmont, and Piedmont was compelled to three alternatives either to join in the late war, to accept an Austrian garrison into her chief fortress, or to reduce her army to an informidable fraction. It was monstrous that the Romans should be eternally doomed to be ruled by a priest, elected by priests, and with priests for his proconsuls, all of whom had no human tie with the nation. The rescue of Catholicity from Austria and from the Pope was the foremost political question in Europe at present. And the nationalities would rise, and France and Austria would again interfere, and he was sorry to say, Britain would again interfere, and the Holy See might thus gain a footing which might, by and by, enable it to challenge the battle which it long had in view. Protestantism might lose the battle, or, if it won it, it would be at the expense of torrents of blood. Therefore, he said, let the people of Rome be allowed to declare its own freedom, and thus the concordat would be mere waste paper. When last in Glasgow, he had said something regarding the future. He made some predictions which not only here, but in the House of Commons, were said to read like the predictions of a seer. Those words had been spoken in vain, and these words of his that day might again have been spoken in vain. Formerly it was a proverb that nobody could be a prophet in his own country. Here it should be said that nobody could be a prophet out of his own country. This ambition he never had, but one ambition he had—a plain and honest sincerity. He had scattered his words in honest sincerity. If none of them deserved to survive, let them perish in the burning sun of oblivion; but if one deserved to survive, mind not the humble speaker, but pray that the truth be blessed by Him who blessed the solitary grain that fell from the bill of the wandering bird. (Prolonged acclamations.)

M. Kossuth began his second lecture by saying it was now nearly five years that homeless, but safe under the protection of British law, the Hungarian exile had watched, in his lingering sorrows, for the hour of resurrection. During these five years he had occasionally addressed meetings, but he trusted that he had by no means shown himself unbecomingly obtrusive, for he had at no time appeared in public except on invitation. In his lecture on Tuesday he had explained the political origin and political bearing of the Concordat, which he characterised as a mischievous compound; a link in the chain of conspiracy which was directed against the best interests of humanity. He intended this evening to point out some of the special means by which the Concordat was intended to work, and to state his anticipations of the probable results. The lecturer referred principally to the relation which the Concordat would bear to Hungary, and its probable result to that country. The Pope must needs choose a champion, and he must either choose the Emperor of France or the Emperor of Austria. He had chosen the latter. There were two considerations which influenced him in his choice—the personal qualifications of Francis Joseph, and the suitable nature of his dominions. He was a worthy representative of the imperial stock of Austria, which had been characterised at all times by tyranny and ambition. Francis Joseph had deprived the Hungarians of their self-government, and Austria was a promising field for the Pope to work on by confessors. Desirous to secure his throne against the spirit of insubordination, and to bring back his subjects to obedience, the Emperor of Austria had applied to the Holy Mother Church, to support his injustice, perjury, murder, and all other crimes. The lecturer went on at some length to point out a number of similarities between Scotland and Hungary. They had laws of Mortmain, forbidding the Church to acquire land. There was no Catholic country in which the ambitious See of Rome had less power, and many Protestant countries in which it had more, than in the eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. All Hungary, Protestant and Catholic alike, did good work in clogging the wheels of Papal ambition; and they numbered many ministers who had died for the sake of the Protestant religion. Civil and sacred rights stood always highest in the estimation of the Magyar. Bishops, monks, and priests, were all in favour of nationality. The struggle for American independence was mere child's play, and the war now finished a skirmish, compared with the French Revolution of 1848. The Catholic clergy of Hungary had shown a spirit of independence in opposition to popes as well as kings. It was impressed on the mind of the nation that religion was one thing, and private submission to papal authority another. The Pope at one time had excommunicated Hungary, and the Hungarian clergy had met and excommunicated him in return. He asserted for his nation the highest claim to the gratitude of Christian Europe. It had been of immense importance that in the tenth century Hungary had embraced the Catholic instead of the Greek Church, to which it was contiguous. The Hungarian Catholic Church by clogging the wheels of Papal ambition, and protecting Western Europe from the Sultans and Islamism, enabled Luther and Calvin to carry out the Reformation. To understand the danger arising from the Concordat, he would mention that it was not Hungary alone which would suffer. They would soon see Concordats spring up like mushrooms in Germany and Italy; and in France Buonaparte had declared openly, that the first-born son of the Church was bound to protect the Pope in his spiritual and temporal supremacy. The celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy was the corner stone of pontifical power. The clergy of Hungary had been long in submitting to this dogma, and even in the 16th century there was a Roman Catholic bishop who was at the same time a married man. The clergy went to battle like other citizens. The two archbishops, and seven bishops, out of twelve, on one occasion died in one battle, fighting sword in hand for their country. Hungary appeared doomed to suffer all which kingcraft and priestcraft could devise, and to be degraded to a mere Austrian province by the Concordat; it was doomed besides to suffer the utter annihilation of the civil form of society. Hungary, like Scotland, had had laws to prevent the clergy going to Rome for benefices. It was injurious to the civil structure of a country to place its civil and ecclesiastical interests under foreign authority. He (Kossuth) belonged to those who said that the State should not interfere with religion, but his opinion also was that neither should the Church interfere with the State. M. Kossuth went on to speak of the probable results of the giving over of his unfortunate country to the merciless ambition of the Pope of Rome. There were two alternatives. The fact was that a happy change of circumstances may offer a favourable opportunity to Hungary to assert her independence. He did not think it would soon get accustomed to the new order of things. The mothers would long be sufficient to counterbalance its influence. The teaching of national history had been proscribed in the schools—but it would be taught by tradition. In an emergency he was inclined to think that the Concordat might prove an instrument for good, under the dispensation of Providence. The second alternative, allowing the Concordat time for propelling all its machinery, the next generation would see Hungary sunk, and freedom and religious liberty would suffer. He concluded by saying that unless there was a great change in the foreign policy of Britain, he thought she would throw the weight of her position into the balance with foreign spiritual and temporal despotism. M. Kossuth retired amid general cheering.

[The lecturer was suffering from severe indisposition and was evidently doing more than his strength allowed; but nevertheless, he spoke with his usual energy.]

On coming forward to deliver his third lecture, M. Kossuth was greeted with an enthusiastic burst of applause. He commenced by saying that the darling bard of Scotland, in prophetically unfolding the future, warbled—

It's comin' yet an' a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be an' a' that.

There were so many points of resemblance in the character and history of Hungary and Scotland that he could almost believe they were twins. When he conversed with Scotchmen, he always heard something which reminded him of his own countrymen. In reading Burns, he found something in his strains which recalled to his recollection something which he had heard and felt in his own country. The more he knew of Scotchmen the more he loved and honoured them. Love and kindly feelings should be cultivated between the people of Britain and the nations of the Continent. The nations of the continent had some reason to be disappointed with the part played by Britain in the late struggle. It would be unfortunate that such a feeling should spread. Emperors and kings were temporary institutions; nations were lasting. It was not good to build one's house on the sand. The people of this country were not altogether satisfied with the result of the late war. In his late peregrinations he had had opportunities of observing the popular feeling in many localities, and nowhere had he observed a warm expression of feeling on the issue of hostilities. He said in all honesty and sincerity, that justice ought to be done to the sentiments of the British people as distinguished from the language and conduct of their diplomatists. At the same time he would say that the people ought to take a greater part in their own political affairs. M. Kossuth then proceeded to give an account of Protestantism in Hungary from about the period when the Hapsburgs assumed the crown of that country. When religious liberty was unknown in other countries, it was acknowledged and acted upon in Hungary. When the Hapsburgs were firmly seated on the throne, they commenced their attacks on the civil and religious liberty of the people, in a spirit which would continue so long as the dynasty of the Hapsburgs remained. The Churches and schools of Protestants were confiscated and handed over to the Roman Catholics. A bloody persecution ensued. Whole communities fled to the forests, where they could worship God according to their consciences, from the bloody house of Austria. Five times the Hungarians arose in defence of their liberties, and never laid down their arms till they were successful. Numerous treaties were the result; all of them were formally ratified and solemnly sworn to; but the kings of the house of Hapsburg only swore an oath to break it. Woe to the day when Hungary first trusted to the honour of the Hapsburgs. The rights of the Hungarian people did not stand on flimsy concessions, but on solemn treaties and laws, and without the acceptance of such covenants the House of Hapsburg would not have been allowed to ascend the throne. Twelve Parliaments had assembled from 1791 to 1847, and not one of them but had to struggle in defence of the Protestant liberties. For those liberties they were greatly indebted to their Roman Catholic brethren, for no country on earth was more tolerant of religious opinions. With Hungarians differences in religion never interfered with political or domestic relations. The Hungarian forms his estimate of the man not from his creed but from his morals and patriotism. Roman Catholics attached to their religion had fought, bled, and died for the religious freedom of their country. The Catholics carried the fundamental law of 1791 in favour of their Protestant brethren; and since then the Catholics had been left the post of honour in fighting the battle of Protestant liberty. In order to show what Francis Joseph was doing, M. Kossuth said he would explain what had been the state of Protestantism in Hungary, and, it seemed, from his description, to closely resemble the Presbyterian system of Scotland. Though depending entirely on voluntary contributions, the Protestant religion was in a prosperous condition, and such was the state of education among them, that Catholic parents took Protestant students to educate their children, a remarkable proof of the spirit of toleration which prevailed in Hungary. M. Kossuth then proceeded to recount the persecutions endured by the Protestants under Francis Joseph. Austria arrogated the government of public instruction, and all instruction in the history of Hungary was proscribed in the schools. The Protestant schools were greatly reduced in number. By the Concordat the sword of Popish bigotry had been raised over Protestant Hungary. By the ninth article of the Concordat the Catholic Church was authorised to point out the books considered dangerous, and the Government was bound to prevent their circulation. The works of Schiller had been prohibited, and, by the Council of Trent, the decrees of which were in force, the Bible was prohibited in the vernacular language, unless approved by the Holy See. He did not wonder at the prohibition of the Bible, as nothing was more hostile to the pretensions of priestcraft. The sixteenth article enforced respect to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and prohibited all that was likely to bring the Catholic Church into contempt. That article was aimed at the Protestants, whose worship was considered by the priests as a contempt of the Church. Having referred to equally objectionable matters in the Concordat, M. Kossuth earnestly implored the audience, as Scotchmen, that if they valued their religion, if they valued their liberties, to bestow more attention on the subject. It admitted of no doubt that a great plan of aggression had been devised at Rome against Protestantism. It was a Protestant concern of the greatest importance that Protestantism in Hungary should not be destroyed. Protestantism on the Continent was a subject of vital interest to the people of Great Britain They were an object of hatred to every despot upon earth, because they were a free nation, and, what was worse, a Protestant nation. Great as was the freedom, great as were the privileges enjoyed, on emergencies the thread of freedom was found to be so thin that it required the fingers of an aristocrat to feel it. He was about to say a bold word, but he owed it to God and his conscience to say it, that the world wanted a new Luther; reformation wanted reform. Protestants till now had acted on the principle of division, and division was weakness. Instead of acting together in what they were agreed, they had separated on what they differed. He did not speak of the Protestantism of Scotland alone, but of the Protestantism of the world. On the Continent Protestantism had not identified itself with the practical improvement of the people; hence its weakness. He wished he could hope that his lecture would awaken some thoughts for civil and religious liberty, and especially for Protestantism. Nothing should be done to insult the religious convictions of the Catholic people of Europe, for religion was one thing, and priestly intolerance another. He declared that Britain would take up an independent position in favour of the nations. In concluding his lectures, M. Kossuth thanked his auditors both for their forbearance and their liberality, and took leave of them with the hope that, though on account of sickness he might not have come up to their expectations, he had not forfeited the share he had in their regards. M. Kossuth was frequently greeted with marks of approbation in the course of his lecture, and on sitting down the applause was loud, long, and enthusiastic.

Mr. Langdon begged to propose a vote of thanks to M. Kossuth for the delivery of his able and interesting lectures.

Mr. David Smith said they all owed a deep debt of gratitude to M. Kossuth for his admirable lectures, and he hoped that some of his suggestions would not be lost sight of. The remarks made that night might convince them of the danger of allowing governments to interfere with the self-government of the people; and, above all, no governmental interference should be allowed in a matter so important as education. He believed that if the British Government would issue a manly remonstrance, it would have great weight in restraining the excesses of which their illustrious guest complained. (Applause.) Mr. Smith seconded the motion, which was unanimously and heartily agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Smyth, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, expressed his high satisfaction in listening to their very able, and eloquent, and distinguished friend, Louis Kossuth. He could say with perfect sincerity that he had scarcely ever listened to the expression of more noble and dignified sentiments from any man. He hoped that himself and his brethren in the ministry would profit by some of the remarks which had been made.

M. Kossuth seconded the motion, which was approved of, and the meeting broke up.

THE LORD PRIMATE AND THE LORD MAYOR.

IT was gravely proposed by somebody in Germany, that an assembly should be convened of Jews and Christians, to see whether they could not compose their religious differences. The idea was startling; yet, it sounds almost as odd, for a Hebrew Lord Mayor to toast the Archbishop of Canterbury. We entirely agree with Lord John Russell, that the state of the Mansion-house was never sustained with greater dignity than by the present tenant of the civic palace. That gentleman's efficiency as a magistrate had been previously tested both in the City of London and among the gentry of the county in which he resided. But some of the duties of Lord Mayor are peculiar and such as, at first sight it might appear, could be performed only by a believer in Christian religion. For example: it is expected, that the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs should officially patronise the metropolitan charities, which is usually done by their attendance in state on sermons preached in the city churches. There are sermons, indeed, which, by ancient usage or special appointment, must be annually preached before the chief magistrate. He must meet the bishops, moreover, in public service at St. Paul's; and he is expected to be present at the yearly sermon preached in Christchurch, Newgate-street, on Easter Monday. On that day, to crown all, he receives in the Egyptian-hall the inmates of Christ's Hospital, who present themselves before him with strips of parchment, on which is inscribed, not a rejection of the Messiah, but the acknowledgement, that *He is risen indeed.*

It was, perhaps, to be inferred, from Mr. Alderman Salomons' acquiescence in the choice of his fellow-citizens, that he was prepared, though a Jew, to fulfil all the duties customarily attaching to the office of Lord Mayor. Nevertheless, it is none the less striking in the review, that he should have actually discharged them; and that with an easy and natural grace, as free from ostentation as from hesitancy. One of course supposes that the present Chief Magistrate makes a distinction between the Lord Mayor of 1855-6 and David Salomons. Otherwise, we should not find him attended as he is, by one of the most excellent of Christian chaplains. But then, there have been Protestant Dissenting Lord Mayors, who, left to their own choice, would have preferred Mr. Binney, Mr. Bergne, or whosoever may have been their pastor; but who, being bound by custom if not by law, did not scruple to select a clergyman of the Established Church. There is more, no doubt, than the difference between Churchman and Dissenter,—between Christian and Jew; yet, it may be a question, whether, in point of individual conscience, a greater sacrifice is made in the one case than in the other.

But the present Lord Mayor has not only done with cheerfulness all that his predecessors had done before him: he has also done many things which he needed not to have done, and which he would not have done, had he been bigoted to the religious views which, as a Jew, he must be supposed to entertain. We are, therefore, disposed to regard Mr. Salomons as a fair type of the more liberal and enlightened class of his nation in present times. As a lawyer, at least, if not as a private gentleman, he has been educated among Christians; and he entertains towards them that full tolerance which he has found most of them disposed to extend to him. It is a fact, we believe, that one of the first things he did on entering the Mansion-house, was, to direct that a complete copy of the holy scriptures in the authorised version should be placed in every bed-chamber in that dwelling. We know him to be a liberal patron of education; and, unless we are misinformed, more than one deserving young man has been trained for the established church, in the universities, at his private expense.

From what cause soever acts like these proceed, they are such as to excite admiration. If they do not necessarily imply conscientious misgivings on that momentous line of separation which divides the Christian from the Jew, they, at least, evince unwonted liberality of mind, and, perhaps, a hopeful accessibleness to conviction. Both in England and on the continent, a portion of the Jewish nation manifest less indisposition than their brethren to review the grounds of their traditional creed. We have it for a fact, that among the Jews of London, taken in the mass, there exists the strangest ignorance, as to what is going on around them in the religious world. A most respectable Christian minister, who sees a great deal of them at their own houses, assures us, that few, very few, are aware of the existence of the Bible Society, and that these few were greatly astonished at the liberality and freedom from prejudice which struck them as betokened by the efforts of Christians to diffuse the Old Testament as freely and as widely as the New. To so enlightened a mind as that of the present Lord Mayor, this fact, with many more of a kindred character and significance, is, of course, perfectly familiar; and, perhaps, we may have in the anecdote already related, and in other instances of his entire emancipation from the mere prejudice of birth, the reflex of impressions derived from having mingled habitually with Christians.

Although, however, Lord Mayor Salomons' superiority to bigotry may be accounted for without supposing his conduct to be dictated by either religious indifference on the one hand or a distinction between what is personal and what is official on the other—and, therefore, it does him the higher honour yet, on some occasions it is exhibited under circumstances which show, that religious freedom must be perfect and complete, before those who differ in creed and practice can exercise a toleration entirely mutual, and can meet on terms of absolute equality. We will not insist upon knowing the precise grounds on which the Lord Mayor, a Jew, commends the Primate, a Christian, as "having at all times displayed an earnest desire to promote the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care;" increased as is the difficulty of understanding it by his Lordship's avowal, that "he had given his Grace all the assistance that his official capacity enabled him to afford;" and, that "to do so had been a labour of love, for no man had a higher appreciation than he, of the importance of disseminating the precepts of true religion and pure morality among the people." These amicable sentiments were warmly reciprocated by the venerable Primate, in a spirit belonging to his amiable character; but we must think his Grace hit upon an unfortunate illustration, when he adduced this *fraternization* and co-operation between Jew and Christian under the roofs of the city churches, as a proof of the utility of the union between Church and State, and an argument for the perpetuity of that connection. Personally, it is to the credit of both parties that they are on such friendly terms; but, if, because a Jew happens to be Lord Mayor, he must attend church, this consequence of the union of Church and State is only one proof, in addition to many others, that such a confounding of things that differ, tends to generate hypocrisy and indifference, rather than to establish truth. By the bye, will not the Archbishop, after this, vote for the admission of the Jew into Parliament?—*Patriot*, June 9.

JUVENILE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,

(From the Argus of Thursday.)

ON Tuesday evening last the friends of that neglected class of our community, the young street vendors, assembled at 65, Little Collins-street, to organise a Juvenile Traders' Association. About a hundred boys, who were news runners and fruit sellers, were regaled with tea previous to business arrangements and the administration of moral lectures.

When these Bedouins of Melbourne broke into the room for the festival, their lively sallies of humour, and their unmistakable exhibition of independent spirit, astonished the nervous, amused the merry, and awakened anxious concern in reflecting and benevolent minds. That such an element should exist in the midst of our boasted civilisation and progress not only proved the necessity of such an institution as that contemplated, but painfully evinced, as a moral exponent, the condition of our heterogeneous population.

The repast concluded, the Chairman, Judge Pohlman, introduced to the meeting Mr. Watt, the kind-hearted originator of the project. His Honor expressed his deep sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Watt stated that his attention had been first directed to the boys by a reference of the Mayor's to their need of being sent to the Reformatory Institution, then being established. He (Mr Watt) thought it was right to form an institution to keep boys from being criminals. (Loud cheers from the boys.) Knowing that the way to get to the heart was through the stomach, the lads had been collected in this manner. It was proposed to induce them to save their money, improve their minds, afford them rational amusements, and instruct them in their religious duties. On the Sunday, the Catholic boys would be taught by their own clergymen, and the Protestants by teachers of their own faith.

Upon loud and tumultuous calls for Mr. Mackinnon by the *Argus* boys, that gentleman appeared before them. He confessed that though the lads of the *Argus* establishment were sufficiently sharp, he believed them good boys in the main, not being guilty of any vicious acts. (This announcement was received with great applause, and "Three cheers for Mr. Mackinnon.")

It was then moved—That his Honor the Chairman, the Rev. L. Shiel, the Rev. G. Ward, Dr. Macadam, and Messrs. Mackinnon, Watt, and Archer, the Rev. Mr. Chase, the Rev. Mr. Dowell, and Professor Wilson, be a committee to draw up rules for the organisation of the society, and to submit them to a public meeting hereafter to be called. The proposition was seconded by the boy James Scott.

Professor Wilson urged the lads to unite in this effort to protect themselves from themselves, and to enable themselves to rise in the world. Could they not get money and become gentlemen? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") We want you to save your money. ("They give it to G. V. Brooke.") Put it in the Savings' Bank. ("They would run away with it.") We want you educated. We do not want you to cry "News from England" when it is news from California. ("That's a hint for Mr. Mackinnon.") We want you to come here steadily every night. ("We'll all come.")

The Rev. L. Shiel delivered a very earnest and affectionate address. He had told the lads that their business made them too sharp; that money made many of them worse than they otherwise would be, and that they were surrounded by bad examples. He urged them to thoughtfulness and reform, and promised that their religious interests should be provided for and protected.

Dr. Macadam had known those in similar institutions to this rise to distinction. He developed some of the popular objects of the association. There were to be occasional excursions on Saturday afternoons, gymnastic exercises, &c. He promised them a lecture, with many fine experiments, once a fortnight. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. G. Morrison explained the meaning of the word association, and exhibited the advantages of such a society as this.

Mr. Bonwick, having glanced over the entry-book of members, had collected the following information:—There were among the lads fifty-four Catholics and forty-three Protestants. Of these, thirty-three were without fathers, and nine without mothers. Not less than nineteen were wholly ignorant of reading, and twenty-four read, but with great difficulty. As to their birthplaces, twenty were from Ireland, sixteen from England, thirteen from Scotland, nine from Tasmania, seven from Sydney, and the rest born in Victoria. Of those present, twenty-five sold fruit, three pastry, thirteen fruit and newspapers. Their weekly earnings averaged as follows: one exceeded 60s., ten above 40s., thirty-two from 30s. to 40s., twenty-eight from 20s. to 30s., and the rest, about a quarter, below 20s. Mr. Bonwick expressed his intention of following Dr. Macadam's example, in giving occasional lectures.

The Rev. Mr. Dowell having briefly addressed the boys,

The Chairman appealed to the lads as to the next speaker they would have. The young gentlemen, who were reclining in various easy attitudes, burst into loud calls for Mr. Mackinnon and Father Ward, with interludes of "*Hargus*," "*Melbourne Punch*," &c., and respectful requests that the *Argus* might be supplied to them henceforth at two bobs a dozen.

Mr. Mackinnon rose to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman. But Mr. Watt's motion for another half hour met with the clamorous approbation of the young men.

The Rev. J. Ward now addressed the meeting, and recommended that principle of obedience which he had practised in rising at their call. He expressed his confidence in the association. He did not know that he was not then addressing some future judge of the colony, and instanced the rise of Curran from the streets as a ragged boy. The following questions were then put by the benevolent speaker:—I see you are pretty keen after money; do you approve of saving it? ("Yes.") Will you put out your money at five or ten per cent? ("No; thirty.") Will you abide by the counsels of the association? ("Yes.") Will you improve your minds? ("Yes.") I mean learn to read, write, and what they call cypher? ("That means 0 and carry 2.") Will you attend the lectures? ("Yes.")

Mr. Archer referred to the kind promise of Father Ward to do his part to make up any loss sustained by the non-appearance of the orange-boys at the Theatre. (Loud cries for oranges.) Mr. Archer urged the lads to mental improvement, and illustrated his remarks; declaring it the constant practice of his Church to look after little children. He instanced the benevolent conduct of Daddy John, an old mason of Rome, 200 years ago. ("Don't recollect that.") Bishop Gould had requested the speaker to attend that meeting, and express his earnest desire to aid all for the common good. Mr. Archer concluded his remarks with a promise to give occasional lectures.

Mr. Elliott professed his intention to teach them singing. (Shouts for a song.) He would sing another time. ("No; give us a song to-night.")

Mr. Watt told the boys that their order was as good as could have been expected. Upon his request that they would sit down a minute, sundry parties rolled off the tables into their seats, and quietness prevailed. The good humour, intelligence, and tact of Mr. Watt gave him great moral influence. His entreaty that they would go out like soldiers in file, and not tumble out as a waggon of coals, received practical attention.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Mackinnon, and seconded by the lad Samuel Gray.

This unique and suggestive meeting concluded with three cheers for Judge Pohlman, three for Mr. Mackinnon, three for Father Shiel, three for Father Ward, and three for the kind-hearted Mr. Watt.

ROSE'S CREEK.—9th September. From the Bush: Bay colt, star in forehead, hind feet white, like P off shoulder, 15 hands high. To be sold on 29th September.

A REVIEW OF THE GOLD-FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA: THEIR PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAWS OF DEPOSITION, &c.

No. IV.

These papers would not have been written at all had their design been anticipated by a more accomplished pen, equally familiar with the subjects upon which they treat; but, upon looking round, one cannot discover within the whole flood of recent literature any direct practical exposition from which the precise nature of gold deposits, even in their partial complexity, may be gathered. True it is, that at intervals attempts of this kind have been made by persons of *some* literary distinction, but of no practical knowledge, therefore are they, for the most part, interwoven with popular fallacies and absurdities. In the higher walks of learning, science has done its share; but however *its* studies may serve to exalt human genius, its simplest performances clothe themselves in a veil of abstruse reasonings impenetrable to those not yet initiated, and invested with a deeper power of thought than ordinary men can approach.

Before entering upon that, which is, *par excellence, the* question chiefly to be analysed, viz., the orders of auriferous deposition, I will take a glance, *en passant*, at the ORIGIN and CHARACTER of gold. Let it be remembered that the origin of gold involves an enigma that the most acute and profound intellect has failed to unfold; no geological problem or chemical investigation, no study of nature, from whatever mental elevation, having hitherto penetrated the Almighty power of creation, or named a period when things began to exist, or matter to be developed.

Between *first causes* and those mighty revolutions since accomplished there is a line over which demonstrable science has not passed; and whilst much may be surmised (from the intangible speck of *nebula* floating in ether, to the elaboration of its more substantive properties into water and rock), no subtlety of reasoning can search the pages of that Book within which is pictured the dawn of creation; between *man* and *nothing* there is a gap at which mind and matter stand still, and beyond which all is hermetically sealed. That which has been resolved into its present conditions through mechanical agencies, the hand of geology proves and identifies, but that which has been formed through particular combinations of chemical and electric forces, still eludes the most ambitious efforts, and is, therefore, in the present era at least, only hypothetical and unsatisfactory as a basis, upon which to erect either a theory or an argument; with me, then, it becomes a delicate matter to venture any remark upon the origin of gold, and I do so with much diffidence, if not reluctance.

Assuming this metal to be the offspring of quartz, we must believe the generating principle to be in the galvanic or other electric forces of the atmosphere, which, acting upon the matrix or upon certain of its constituents, has produced wholly and solely the auriferous compound; and further, that those forces, always at work, are elaborating the same result continuously. It will thence appear, that were the present mines to cease and be forgotten, so long as quartz exists, a complete reproduction of the noble metal, in precisely the same way as above noted, would be the end achieved by a correspondent period of time:—but how to measure this period of time we cannot tell! many millions, even millions of millions of suns may have risen and set since the first small pellicle of gold protruded itself from the enveloping quartz!

Had the production of gold, in its regular form, arisen from the incandescence and subsequent refrigeration of our planet, or had this mineral been evolved in the intermittent upheaval and fracture of the crystalline rocks, it is manifest that instead of being lodged exclusively with one simple substance, it would have permeated many others now unknown to it, and have been indiscriminately hurled hither and thither in inextricable confusion, over and among all manner of materials and in every imaginable position. Besides, as another instance in point, those volcanic throes which continue to the present hour to dislocate, shatter, and rend the crust of the earth, have added nothing to our stock of wealth from the ashes and lavas vomited and diffused over and throughout every climate under the heavens. Supposing the vast segregations, lodes, and veins of quartz to be the collected bodies of that one portion of the igneous rocks precipitated (during the molten epoch) into the cracks and chasms of the cooling strata of deep-sea detritus, how is it possible that these masses should alone have received the rich ingredient, unless a previous affinity or amalgamation had subsisted? Neither is it apparent that silica—manufactured by nature in her great subterranean caverns from the elementary charges—required to be even thus metamorphosed and rudely erupted to give birth to gold, when we see it minutely intermixed with the plutonic rocks, and in that state likewise yielding its finely grained metal, in precise proportion to its own divisional contents, or more clearly as in granite, where the quartz shows itself only in fractional but continual dissemination, the golden atoms produced are equally fractional.

Gold is sometimes found impregnated with and embedded in iron, but as, when exposed to a certain degree of intense heat, it will emit a fine subtile vapour, sufficient for the formation of other fluid metals, and moreover as such an alloy is only found within the range of country where auriferous quartz does, or did prevail, it requires no strength of perception to distinguish the cause of this, whilst witnessing the effect, or to determine the agency through whose means the otherwise unfamiliar connexion was consummated. Thus, then, the presence of gold throughout distinct portions of that huge volume of silex which pillars up the world in every direction, and having a mechanical, if not a chemical affinity with so many of the more ignoble metalliferous formations, bespeaks the likelihood of its having entered into the composition of various foreign masses by the agency of extreme heat, and during their state of fusion, and in which masses it repeatedly exposes itself:—as in the ores of silver, copper, lead, &c., but never largely or in defined fragments, laminæ, or powder. Again silver, copper, platinum, rhodium, &c., affiliate themselves with gold, although usually in such trifling proportions, as scarcely to affect its character.

The strangest delusions as to the origin of gold exist, and the crudest of opinions are everywhere met with, indeed, it may be said that on this subject each individual, who has ever reflected on it at all, has his own peculiar idiosyncrasy:—that it *grows* in the granite is an infallible truth!—that it was sown broadcast "in the Beginning" as an impalpable dust, thence blown into its natural receptacles, and finally melted into grains and nuggets by the same fire (a rather foggy idea!) that as certainly calcined or scorched the surrounding rocks, and thence formed the colouring matter in the red earths and gravels, is likewise insisted on! or—and this is the queerest and most *original* proposition of all—that it fell from the gorgeous plumage of the birds of paradise as they soared and strutted over the flowery landscapes of the antediluvian world!—indeed there is no end to the wildest and most fanciful conjecture, as well as the broadest assertion, in this matter, and even educated men sometimes commit themselves to views grotesque enough to startle the merest tyro in geology from his propriety. But it is not worth while to multiply these instances of intellectual addlement—two hundred years ago they appear to have been just as much received as now, even in the literary coteries of distinguished men, as the following extract will show, (styled by Dr. Johnson "a pollution" and "a conceit.")

> Where the sun's fruitful beams give metals birth,
> Where he the *growth* of fatal gold does see, &c., &c.
> *Cowley*, 1668.

Granting that quartz, under certain conditions, is the *sole matrix* of gold,—and I confess that the strongest reasons appear to me to favour the supposition,—it is probable that the phenomena of the upper air and subterrene agents, such as the electric currents, explosions, and jets of compressed stream perpetually labouring through the chasms of the superposed strata, acting upon the several minerals either silicious or otherwise, have (from the specific qualities of the bases of these minerals, or of their gaseous or other primary principle) been the grand producers of most or all the metallic solids, governed by unknown auxiliary forces, or by other more remote laws which are neither yet understood, reduced to order, or drawn within the pale of scientific research. We only know that these metallic bodies are a fact in creation, and that their disposal and physical conformity, prove an arrangement and an exactness which fortuitous circumstances could never have originated, or chance completed; and that, the government which has so perfectly systematized them in all their relations has been as methodical and arbitrary as any which the Almighty power has evinced, or His wisdom propounded throughout the universe.

HONESTAS.

Sydney, September 13th, 1856.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Quarterly Licensing Meeting.—The Justices (Messrs. Scarvell and Ascough,) sat pursuant to adjournment on Saturday last, to receive and consider applications for transfers, and new licenses. There were none of the former, but a license for a new house, situate in March-street, Richmond, was granted to Mr. James Markwell, for the remainder of the current licensing year.

Police Office, Tuesday.—John Beckett and William Beckett, his son, appeared upon remand, having been taken into custody at Richmond, by the chief constable of Windsor, charged with cattle stealing. A drove of cattle, twenty-four in number, in the possession of the defendants, was seized at the same time. The brands of these cattle are of a very varied character, and excited the suspicion of the police. The following are the particulars as given in evidence by Mr. Hobbs, the chief constable: JF off rump G off shoulder; GH off rump G off shoulder; MP off rump; JP off ribs; JP with X over, off ribs; WW near rump; EH near rump; brand representing a hat near ribs; LOW off ribs; TA off ribs and rump; W.B.R. near ribs; SG off thigh, hat brand off ribs; JT with ⊖ under near ribs: W off ribs; T over T near shoulder; RAW near ribs; AM near rump; Like DC near rump; TB off rib; CB near rump, hat near ribs; WB near ribs; JP off ribs, MP off rump; X near rump; WB near ribs; ▷ near rump, T with half diamond underneath on both sides; EBH ribs. The prisoners accounted for the possession of some of these cattle by saying that they had been requested by the owners to bring them to market. A Mr. Gosper, of Colo, to whom they had sold five head, was examined; also Mr. Bligh Johnston also claimed a part of them, and denied ever having authorised the prisoners to draft any cattle of his. On the application of the Chief Constable the prisoners were remanded for further evidence.

Improvements.—Notwithstanding the dearness of the times and the pressure of the labour market in Windsor, the town has been and is being improved by the erection of several substantial edifices. Dr. Dowe is about completing a handsome two-storied house in Thompson's-square; another large house is being erected by Mr. James Dorset in Macquarie-street; Mrs. Donovan is adding to her previous residence, in George-street, by making it two stories instead of one; and other houses, large and small, in various other parts of the town are in course of being built by some of our enterprising townsmen, circumstances highly gratifying to those who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of the town, and leading us to feel and exclaim with the Roman of old, "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*"

Coach from Richmond.—For the first time, we believe, in the annals of Richmond, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Conwell, a coach now runs between the delightful little town of Richmond and Parramatta, meeting the railway train at the latter place in the forenoon, and returning from thence in the evening daily. This matter of advancement is owing, no doubt, in a great measure to the efforts of the Richmond Road Trust, which has put the Blackstone-road into a tolerable state of repair, and made it what it has not been for many years—passable. The establishment of this coach suggests another important idea, or rather argument to us, namely, that it shows the passenger traffic between this district and the metropolis, via Parramatta, must be very considerable, when it can support three large coaches running daily; and, such being the fact, it ought to act very strongly upon the Government in inducing them forthwith to extend railway communication thitherward. We are more convinced than ever that a railway to this district will pay; in fact, to reproduce the words of one of the speakers at the public meeting, "if there be any railway in the colony that will pay, it will be that to the district of Windsor."

WESTERN DISTRICT.

(From the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday.)

Extension of the Town.—Notwithstanding the general dulness of trade in Bathurst during the past winter, the town has gradually been extending itself in the direction of the Vale and along the flat in the neighbourhood of Strachan and Massey's Brewery. Many of the recent purchases of land are already fenced in; cottages, some of them of neat construction, are rising with almost mushroom rapidity, and gardens are being laid out and planted. Progress, it is quite clear, is the word, however slow its march. Amongst the several improvements which strike the eye of the observer most prominently, we may call attention to the brewery already referred to. A horse-mill for grinding malt and pumping, have recently been erected, with the necessary buildings. The mechanical appliances required for the production of beer and porter have been much extended and improved under the able superintendence of Mr. Massey, and a large stock of the foaming liquor, piled up in immense tiers of casks, offers the material for copious libations during the course of the summer months. In fact the establishment, upon inspection, wears an appearance of considerable importance, and justly excites a feeling of astonishment and wonder, even amongst our townspeople, who appear to be hardly aware of the existence of a manufactory of such pretensions. The banks of the river from the old Government garden downwards, beyond the pound, is becoming alive with a growing population, and the hill to the westward is now dotted with homesteads, garden plots, and barley patches, showing a slight tendency to the westward.

Local Improvements.—Amongst the few local improvements now in progress which are calculated to contribute to the pleasure or profit of the townspeople, we may notice the ornamentation of the Church grounds by the planting of trees, shrubs, and flower roots in beds laid out in a tasteful manner. We are glad to see such a spirit amongst the Church authorities, who have thus added one pleasing attraction to the centre of the town as well as to the vicinity of the Church, and substituted verdure and green leaves for barrenness and sterility. It would be a great addition to the beauty of the town if the taste for arboreal ornament were a little more general. We look upon every man who plants a tree as a pioneer of civilization, as one who would make the desert smile and blossom as the rose. We have far too much nakedness in our town and on our plains, and as both are capable of a high degree of fertilization and improvement, it is desirable to cultivate the taste for horticulture as widely as possible. With local self-government and the collection and disbursement of our own funds, something might be done towards fencing in and planting that local nuisance, the public square.

Crossing the Jordan.—A very good substitute for a bridge has been provided by the construction of a fall over the Jordan in Durham-street, the workmanship of which reflects credit upon the honorary engineer, Mr. Massey. A heavy log is placed transversely in the bed of the creek and let into the opposite banks. This is backed up with stones which form a solid bottom sufficiently level for horse or vehicle locomotion. The work was one of absolute necessity, and is felt as a very great convenience by the people of the neighbourhood to whom, in a business point of view, a traversable street is a matter of importance.

Post Office at Peel.—Whatever complaints may be made about the Post Office department, we can bear testimony to the readiness which has ever been manifested by our present Postmaster-General to listen to complaints, and entertain applications for increased postal facilities. In no instance of which we have heard has the request of any memorial for a new post office been refused, when respectably and numerously signed. The recent establishment of a post office at the village of Peel is one amongst the many cases to which we could point in proof of the fact above stated, and a very great convenience it will be found to the numerous inhabitants of the surrounding country. Hitherto ceaseless complaints have been forwarded to this office from our subscribers in that quarter relative to the irregular delivery of papers, and all our efforts to correct the evil have proved unavailing. The Peel Post Office, however, has effected a radical cure, and we should be happy to learn that the residents of every populous locality in the interior had adopted the same steps as our friends at Peel.

Burrendong.—An inquest was held here before the coroner for Wellington (Dr. Curtis), on view of the body of James Steptoe. It appeared that the deceased who was an innkeeper, was about to proceed into a cellar, the communication with which was by a kind of trap-door, when a part of the wood work gave way, and he was precipitated a distance of about four feet. He never spoke afterwards, and it was thought that his neck was broken. The deceased was sober at the time; the jury returned a verdict of—accidental death:—This place is entirely deserted by the diggers, and presents a melancholy contrast to its former lively appearance. Some time since the residents in the neighbourhood forwarded a requisition numerously signed, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, requesting that fifty small farms might be surveyed and brought forward for public sale. A few days ago a deputation waited on Dr. Curtis, who informed them that their memorandum had been duly forwarded to the Surveyor General, but that he had not received any reply thereto. As many of the diggers are anxious to settle down permanently, it is hard upon them and detrimental to the interests of the district that obstacles should be thrown in the way of their doing so.

Fecundity of the Rabbit.—The writer of this paragraph lately enjoyed a day's rabbit shooting on the property of Dr. Curtis, at Wellington, from whom he learned the following particulars:—About ten years ago he procured a couple of rabbits from his friend Dr. Machattie, of Bathurst, and kept them in confinement until they had increased to several couples. A few were then turned loose, but were soon destroyed by the hawks and native dogs. This experiment was frequently repeated, but proved so unsuccessful that it was thought the animal could not be naturalised. By persevering, one or two burrows became established, and ultimately, and in a comparatively short time, the rabbits increased to an incredible number. The lands were so over-run with them that the Doctor determined on destroying them, and sold his right to a tenant who was to have the privilege of taking them, by any means in his power, for the space of one month, after the expiration of which period the remainder was to revert to the original owner. At the end of the month (the tenant having destroyed many thousands), not a rabbit was to be seen, and it was thought all were destroyed. Gradually, however, one or two made their appearance, and at the present time it is computed there cannot be fewer than 10,000. When we consider the vast number which are destroyed by floods (for the banks of the river is a favourite spot), hawks, crows, dogs, cats, and other enemies, not to mention the thousands which are shot annually, the increase seems astonishing.

Wellington, August 30th.—The present season is one of the finest since that of 1844, and nothing can exceed the luxuriance of the crops. It is feared, however, from the forwardness of the fruit trees, that the blossom is in danger of a late frost. The rain on Friday night was extremely heavy, and the Macquarie river is at present higher than it has been for some years. This township is gradually increasing in population and buildings, but mechanics are much wanted, particularly brickmakers and sawyers, who would find immediate and constant employment, at something higher than remunerative prices. There is also a most eligible opening for a blacksmith, as there is not one in Wellington, and we are compelled to send our horses thirty miles to be shod. A day or two ago an enquiry took place before the coroner, Dr. Curtis, as to the death of Mr. James Wilcox, an old and respected inhabitant. The deceased had been to Sydney with cattle, where he was attacked with a kind of influenza. He felt much worse on his road home, and died suddenly at Mr. Heywood's Inn. Death seemed to have been the result of natural causes. Considerable inconvenience is sustained by persons desirous of purchasing lands in this neighbourhood from a want of a resident surveyor at Wellington, or from a want of a more regular attendance on the part of some qualified surveyor. It was reported that Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Cox was appointed to act permanently in this district, but of this we cannot speak with certainty, and as Mr. Cox has not shown himself here since the general election, perhaps such is not the case. This propitious season, so far as agriculture is concerned, has been lost to a great many of us from not being allowed the opportunity of purchasing land. Upon application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, we are invariably informed that our claims have been sent on to the Surveyor-General, but whether the fault lies with the Commissioner or with the Government we are not in a position to state. So far as we are able to ascertain, we are of opinion that the system hitherto pursued by surveyors of measuring out masses of contiguous small farms at their own discretion, is an erroneous one; and it has invariably occurred that this discretion has been exercised in localities where such farms were not required. Were these gentlemen to make enquiry of the Commissioner (we should imagine he would be the proper person), or of some influential inhabitants, they would doubtless be informed of the wishes of individuals, and hence be enabled to bring forward lands which would speedily be purchased; for, however a continuation of the present system may expedite the general survey of lands, it is, as far as concerns the present generation, labour thrown away.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

(From the Goulburn Herald, of Saturday.)

Weather, Crops, &c.—We have had some very beautiful weather during the week, but as the nights were frosty, vegetation has not progressed as might be desired. The crops are generally considered to be somewhat backward. The neighbourhood of the Lake Bathurst has been visited by innumerable quantities of small beetles, and considerable anxiety is manifested amongst the farmers there lest the insects should prove destructive to the cereal productions.

The Mail Contracts.—The accepted tenders for the mail service for the ensuing year are as follows: Braidwood, Queanbeyan, and Cooma; Mr. J. J. Roberts, for £970. Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga and Balranald; Mr. J. J. Roberts, for £850. Goulburn to Yass; Mr. W. James Wilson, for £400. Yass to Albury; Mr. Hurley, for £1100. Marulan to Bungonia; Mr. James Waterworth. Goulburn to Collector and Gundaroo; Mr. J. Richards. We understand that there was a tender for the Braidwood and Queanbeyan line, which was £200 less than Mr. Roberts's, but as the Government were well satisfied with that gentleman's manner of conducting the Sydney mail, they gave him the preference.

Runaway from the Crown.—John Perry, to whom a ticket-of-leave was granted on the 9th July, for the district of Yass, has been reported as an absentee. He arrived at Port Phillip by the ship Eden, in 1845; is a native of Dublin, and a ship-carpenter by trade; is 39 years of age, black complexion, black and woolly hair, dark brown eyes, nearly black; is bald on the top of the head, both ears pierced; the marks of a man, woman, monument, woman with a flag in hand, J4, and other letters, on upper part of right arm; woman, and letter S, inside lower part of same; crucifix, woman, and anchor, on upper part; three illegible letters inside lower part of same. Perry is well known as a prize fighter.

Petty Thefts.—Despite the vigilance of the police, there are still a number of petty larceny rogues roaming about our town. Scarcely a night passes over but some trifling article or another which has been incautiously left exposed is stolen. One night, last week, Mr. Farquhar Ross, of the Argyle Inn, detected a man prowling about his back yard some time after the house was closed, and on being challenged gave no answer, but made off as soon as he found that he was detected. A few nights afterwards, several cooking utensils were abstracted from the rear of a house in Auburn-street, and on the same night a tub of clothes was taken from an open shed at the back of a house in Sloane-street. We should mightily like to find out who are the purchasers of these stolen articles.

Band of Hope.—The monthly meeting of the Band of Hope took place on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist Chapel, which was pretty well filled, with both old and young. After prayer, and a teetotal hymn being sung, Mr. R. Craig delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to an evil which had existed since the formation of the Society, by persons who ought to know better trying to get the juvenile members of the Society to break the pledge. He was happy to state that this was not so often the case now, as when the Society was first formed, and he hoped it would altogether cease. Mr. Craig referred to the great quantity of grains used in Great Britain, in order to make strong drinks, and to the adulteration of porter and ale, and noticed several awful cases of drunkenness and barbarity, one of which was that of a father taking his two little sons to drown them in a canal. These meetings are not only for the purpose of fortifying the youth against drunkenness, but also for amusement; with a view to the latter Mr. Craig dissolved some salt, with the aid of spirits of wine, which being ignited, the reflection on the faces of the children made them have such a remarkable appearance, that they were pointing to and laughing at one another. Thirteen new members joined the Society, and at the conclusion, a meeting of committee was held to make arrangements for the forthcoming anniversary.

A hoary-headed Sinner.—A warrant has been granted by the Queanbeyan bench for the apprehension of an old man named Timothy Nillegan, charged with having committed a rape on a child of tender years. Nillegan was lately living at Ginninderra, and was formerly in the service of Mr. F. Macarthur.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have papers to the 26th ultimo from Wellington.

On what it styles Ultra-Provincialism, the *New Zealand Spectator* of that date observes:—Before the Constitution was granted to New Zealand, the talk of certain parties was always about Representative Institutions,—the institutions of their fatherland, their inalienable rights as Englishmen, and so forth—now that they have got what they asked for, and more than they could have expected to be granted them, they affect republicanism, and continually refer to America and its institutions. The truth seems to be that finding themselves in power in the Province, they wish by every possible means to strengthen their own hands at the expense of the General Government, so as to subordinate every department to their own control with the view of keeping themselves in, and of holding out the prospect of encouragement and reward to their partisans. Already in other provinces as well as in this, there are unequivocal symptoms of a prevalent feeling on the part of the settlers that New Zealand is over governed, that the way this self-government has been carried out is most expensive and inefficient. We are overwhelmed with legislation, and with the creation of paid officers of various kinds;—the study, the main business of those in office seems, not so much to promote the progress of the province as to maintain themselves in power. But the chief anxiety of the settlers is to see the extension of local improvements—to see roads made to render the country accessible, and offer inducements to new comers to remain here—to see these enlarged powers of local self-government applied to their legitimate objects, and not merely to party purposes. And we believe that such a course would contribute more effectually to strengthen any party in power who would honestly set to work to benefit the province, than any other they could adopt; it would be the wisest policy for themselves, and by far the cheapest for the province. Now that peace is established, we may expect that emigration, which, for a while, has been interrupted, will be resumed—that the colonies will again claim the attention of the capitalist in Great Britain as a field for the investment of his money; that both capital and labour will find their way to New Zealand if sufficient inducement be held out to them. Are we still doomed to see intending settlers, after a short trial, turn away in disgust to some other province because they can neither get land or roads to it in this; or is some energy at last to be displayed in opening up the country? The opportunity is offered, if it is not embraced the advantages will pass away, while those who ought to have secured them to the province are occupied in squabbles about ultra-provincialism, or engaged in factious struggles for power.

The *Wellington Independent* of the 19th says:—Yesterday, the polling for the election of the two additional members of the Provincial Council for the Wellington Country Districts took place; but very little interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings by the electors. Besides the Resident Magistrate's Court, where electors in town recorded their votes, polling places were established at Karori, Johnsonville, and Manawatu. The following is the final state of the poll, as declared by Mr. H. St. Hill, the returning officer:—

Mr. M'Manaway	118
Mr. Reading	108
Dr. Curl	40

The Returning Officer then declared that Thomas Dalton M'Manaway and John Brown Reading were duly elected. These gentlemen thereupon thanked the electors for the support they had given them, and hoped by exerting themselves to the utmost for their interests, to merit a continuance of their confidence.

In noticing this event, the *New Zealand Spectator* remarks:—The election for Wellington is over, and nothing more tame and spiritless can well be imagined. Those who had taken any part in previous proceedings of a similar kind in Wellington could hardly conceive a more lame and impotent conclusion than these proceedings at the hustings have exhibited. The chief difficulty seemed to be in getting candidates for the seats; and it would appear that after all, this difficulty has not been successfully met, since out of the six candidates proposed, one withdrew from the contest, and another, after having been declared elected, immediately resigned his seat, on the ground that he had been nominated without his knowledge or consent. This last case is worthy of a passing remark, since it shows that the provincial Executive are fairly at their wits' end to find supporters to introduce in the Council. The Colonial Surgeon proposed the Acting Provincial Treasurer without his knowledge, and no sooner does so than he vanishes from the scene; an elector asks a question, but there is no one to answer it, both mover and seconder have disappeared. But one question is suggestive of another. And as it is necessary that the Provincial Treasurer should be a member of the Provincial Council to answer any question touching the Government expenditure, and to give any information on financial matters which may be sought for by any member, if Mr. Kelham refuses to sit after having been elected, may we not rightly infer that he is merely a *locum tenens*, keeping Mr. Fox's place warm for him, until he returns from Auckland, just as Mr. Fitzherbert did in the first instance until Mr. Fox came out from England. Certainly these last elections most palpably display the weakness of the Government party, as they are a remarkable proof of the apathy and indifference of their opponents. For, being in power, it may naturally be presumed they would make every effort to secure as many supporters in the Council as possible, and when it was manifest that no opposition would be attempted, their task would seem to be easy enough. But they are not able even to bring forward a candidate; one who is acting with them in two incompatible offices, who is at the same time acting Treasurer and Auditor of his own accounts, refuses to sit in the Council when elected; and so some one else must be found, and the form—we had almost written farce—of an election must again be gone through. We expect that similar scenes will take place in other districts, all which we shall be told to accept as undoubted proofs of the full development of Representative Institutions in this Province, and of the confidence the Settlers entertain for those who are at present in authority.

AHURIRI.

A correspondent of the same paper states that on 2nd of August a public meeting took place at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Rhodes having been called to the chair, explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened. These were threefold: firstly, the adoption of measures for the construction of a road through the main gully, as it is usually called, or Shakespere Road, as it is called on the plan of the town; the second subject for consideration was the establishment by subscription of a large punt on the Ngaruroro river, near Waipureku, for the purpose of crossing bullock drays, &c., and thus enabling the inland settlers to forward their wool direct to Port Napier for shipment; and the third subject discussed was, the necessity of providing by subscription funds to, retain the services of a medical practitioner for the port and neighbourhood. The objects of the meeting having been explained, the subjects were severally considered and resolutions adopted. It was stated a considerable sum was already raised towards the Shakspere-road, and further contributions were expected from landowners resident in Wellington and other parts. A committee was appointed to collect funds, and they were instructed to apply to the Provincial Government for pecuniary aid, the Committee were also empowered to carry out the work when the required sum should be obtained. With regard to the punt at Waipureku, it was determined to raise the sum required by means of shares, and without any aid from the Government. Next came the medical question. It appears that this climate is not favourable to the doctors. Sickness is rare, and physic a drug in the market; yet as occurrences will happen in which medical aid is required, it is desirable to have the services of a practitioner, and it was resolved to adopt the plan of annual subscriptions, usual in thinly-populated districts in this colony, and to secure the continued services of the gentleman who has for some months past been practising in this part of the Ahuriri. It was also decided that application should be made to the Provincial Government, for a portion of funds voted for the purpose of providing medical attendance on the Maories. There is a large native population in this neighbourhood, and if money is voted, it is more required here than in Wellington, where there are few natives. I doubt, however, the propriety of appropriating the revenue for such a purpose, seeing that the Maories are individually small contributors to the revenue, and they are as a class very well able to pay their own doctor's bills. Their extravagant demands for land, and everything it is possible to demand payment for, are a great check on the progress of the colony. They have lately set up a claim to the firewood on the sea beach, the only source from which we are at present able to draw a supply, and they levy black mail accordingly. I should not be much surprised if they were to invent a system of turnpikes, and levy a toll for passing over their land, as another easy mode of raising a revenue.

The two rival chiefs Te Hapuka and Te Moananui, have had another meeting, and I am informed that they have become friends again, and furthermore, that they have decided to offer a large tract of land on the south side of the Ngaruroro river for sale to the Government. It would appear that Hapuka was only asserting his dignity in the cold reception he gave to Moananui on the occasion mentioned in my last, for he soon after returned the visit, and then the reconciliation took place. It appears doubtful whether the Government will be in possession of funds to make purchases in this district, and if not, the opportunity may be lost. Every year the land becomes more valuable, and the Maories take care to rise the price. Would it not be possible to provide the means of purchasing native lands by the issue of debentures of small amount, for this special purpose, and receivable as cash at any time, at the land offices of the Province in which the money was required, the said debentures bearing daily interest in the same manner as Exchange bills? I presume this could only be effected by an ordinance of the General Assembly, and it would be necessary also to render it compulsory on the Superintendents to throw such lands open to the public within some short time after their purchase, and also to adopt Sir G. Grey's regulations with regard to surveys, if the Government could not have the land surveyed in proper time.

WELLINGTON MARKETS.

Saturday, August 23.

The Mills.—The intelligence received per William Alfred, of a considerable advance having taken place in the prices of grain and flour in Sydney, has caused an upward tendency in the prices of those commodities. No advance, however, has yet taken place here; but prices are very firm, with a prospect of a rise. The following are the prices quoted at Schultze's mill: Owing to the great depression in the market generally, and stocks on hand being heavy, has caused a decline in our former prices. Flour may now be quoted at £23 to £24 per ton; wheat, 8s to 8s 6d per bushel; bran, 1s 6d to 2s per bushel; pollard, 15s per 100 lbs.

Butchers' Meat.—There has been a plentiful supply this week of beef, mutton, and pork; and a fair supply of veal; but lamb has been very scarce. A very fine lot of cattle, about 60 head, from Messrs. Rhodes and Co.'s station, Turakina, and from Messrs. M'Master's and Hume's stations, Wairarapa, have been driven into town this week, and have arrived in excellent condition. The market is now better supplied than it has been for some time.

Poultry and Dairy Produce.—Poultry are becoming more plentiful, and prices have a downward tendency. The following are the prices quoted—turkeys 6s to 10s each, geese 5s to 7s each, ducks 5s to 7s per couple, fowls 4s to 6s per pair, eggs 2s per dozen, fresh butter 1s 6d per lb., salt ditto 1s 4d per lb., cheese 1s 4d to 1s 2d, ham and bacon 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb., very scarce.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 2s 6d to 3s per cwt.

Timber and Building Materials.—There has been a steady demand for building materials, and the supply has been equal to the demand. Boards from 15s to 20s per 100 feet, scantling 12s to 18s per 100 feet, shingles 25s to 30s per 1000, bricks 65s to 70s ditto, lime 2s 9d per bushel, palings 14s per 100, posts 1s 3d each, rails 1s 3d per pair, firewood 40s per cord.

TOUCHING THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

> I thus infer,
> That many things, having full reference
> To one consent, may work contrariously.—Henry V.

Sir,—Like many members of Parliament, my knowledge of my subject is limited. But I wish to give publicity to opinions which, though reciprocated by the great bulk of the people, are not generally announced with that canting and proselytizing tautology, so characteristic of the advocacy of that political heresy, "Liberalism." In politics as in war, it is necessary to study the tactics of the enemy, and sometimes to imitate them. I would give my vote to the indignation that is rife throughout the colony at the useless opposition that has been brought to bear against the inauguration of Responsible Government before my doing so can be tortured into "treason or a high misdemeanor" by Martin's Privilege Bill—an Act that, if passed, will be an infringement upon the liberties of the people, and a stepping-stone for the ambitious and nefarious designs of unprincipled zealots. When saying their electioneering creeds before their constituencies, each hon. member professes his willingness to give the new Constitution a fair trial. Many, as is known, have broken their faith. Mr. Cowper and others have made the claptrap assertion that the present is the "first constitutionally appointed Ministry." This is impossible, as was shown by the testimony of the majority of the Assembly, of the most reliable authorities in the colony, and of demonstration. Because, even had the Donaldson Ministry been unconstitutionally installed, then the same disabilities would exist as to Mr. Cowper's assumption of office; for the former, if it had no legal existence in consequence (as stated) of there having been no formal resignation of the previous Executive on political grounds, then, they could not by their resignation legitimatise the assumption of office by Mr. Cowper. So that Mr. Cowper's is either an unconstitutional usurpation, or it is "not the first appointed constitutional Ministry." Thus it may be inferred, that Mr. Cowper and his party make their principles and duties subservient to their policy, and their policy to their personal interests and party purposes. For all that which they have with so much clamour and ingenious verbiage denounced as "unconstitutional" in others, they ignore being at all so in themselves.

It was never contemplated that the "boon" was to be made a bone of contention; or that the new Parliament should be converted into an arena for the contentious display of personal vanity, animosities, and ambition. And should the unwise and baneful opposition, that enforced the resignation of the late Ministry, eventuate in a general appeal to the constituencies, the people will all and severally appreciate the increased authority of the old adage, "Oh, save me from my friends;" and if they are guided by the evidence of experience, and do not abdicate their conviction, they will readily acknowledge that the enemies of the Government are not necessarily the "friends of the people." Who has abated the respect due to the Parliament, by robbing it of every characteristic of decorum and common sense? Who wasted the time of House in amphibological and useless prating? Who, from the first, have obstructed the inauguration of Responsible Government, and the public business, in spite of their pledges to the people, and the interests of the country? Who has put the community to the extra trouble and expense of probably many re-elections? The Liberals have answered these questions by their conduct; but they have yet to justify that conduct to their constituents, and thereby show that they have not irretrievably forfeited the confidence of the people? This they will find a difficult task for even their accredited talking capabilities.

Sir, I do not think, with one of your correspondents, that we are "too young for Responsible Government;" at the same time, whatever may be the policy of the "decided Liberals," I think we are rather too old in the horn to submit to any such expensive and irresponsible disguised despotism being established here, as a "Vigilance Committee," or a "Committee of public safety." Whatever defects are in our Constitution, they are such as may be remedied by the people themselves. If their present representatives do not promote the interests of the country, they should, as occasion offers, send in those who will; they should select men of independence and position, or, if they will have popular and clever, but needy, adventurers, they must pay them, otherwise the said adventurers will be continually intriguing for the spoils of office and honorary distinction.

The fundamental fault in our Constitution is that which has induced the admission of an uncontrollable amount of the radical element into our new parliament. "If radicalism was synonymous with liberty, if it was not, unfortunately in England as everywhere else, the snare, the *obstacle*, the reef on which liberty runs the risk of being wrecked, how could one understand its opposition to an order of things so favourable to the maintenance of the political rights of the people." There is no denying that many of the Liberals are possessed of considerable abilities (the more's the pity they don't know how to use them). Some are able writers, able talkers, and able dealers, especially Mr. Martin, of whose appointment public opinion has unmistakably recorded its disapproval.

They who look to the Liberals for their political regeneration will look in vain. For though a necessary evil in Parliament, they are qualified and useful chiefly as an Opposition, where their duty is not to prevent the Government doing anything (much less doing good), but to prevent its doing harm. But they misapprehend their duties when they want to do and get all that is to be done and got, to the detriment of others to whom of right those duties appertain; for though by this policy they may expose the corruption of others, they can scarcely avoid exposing their own. By taking office, or preventing a capable Ministry from conducting the public business, they often overstep their duties, betray their constituents, and humbug the country. They must have learnt their principles from the book that is traditionally recorded to have been presented to Bergerac, on his departure from the moon, the object of which was to prove that "black is white and all is blue." Radicals are dangerous remedies: like blue pills, they are all very well in small doses, to work off the morbid humours, or reduce the exuberant vitality of a too vigorous constitution; but if taken too freely into an ordinary healthy one, they produce nausea and terribly disarrange the system. As the truth of this metaphor has been substantiated by recent experiences, the electors would do well to bear it in mind, and upon the first available opportunity to eject the agitators and put some useful men in their places.

By your leave, Sir,

FOIG-A-BALLAGH.

10th September, 1856.

NORTHERN SEPARATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The announcement in yesterday's *Herald*, that despatches had been received by His Excellency the Governor-General, conveying the determination of Her Majesty's Government, to separate the northern districts from New South Wales, may cause some premature exultation at Moreton Bay. But before flags are hoisted or bonfires lighted, it would be well for the northern colonists to ascertain the price they are to pay for their long-coveted isolation. The rumours of a return to office on the part of Mr. Gladstone have been long current. The close of the war has afforded a fitting opportunity for this change in the composition of the ministry. With Gladstone once more a State Secretary, it would not be unreasonable to expect a revival of that transportation project which was abandoned in 1847. Each succeeding mail from England brings intelligence of fresh difficulties in the disposal of England's criminals. Peace has thrown thousands out of employment. The public works in Great Britain afford no occupation for thieves when honest men lack bread. The ticket-of-leave system in England has developed itself as a most dangerous fallacy. Once more attention is directed to North Australia, as a place of banishment for evil-doers. With influential pro-transportation advocates in England—with a craving and discontented population at Moreton Bay already so angry and impatient at the delay of separation that former anti-transportation advocates cry out for the curse of convictism as a means of political freedom—it need excite no surprise if the establishment of a separate colony in the Moreton Bay country be accompanied by the transmission of convicts to Mr. Gladstone's settlement at Port Curtis.

Should the suspicions in this respect be well founded, the question of Moreton Bay separation no longer remains a point for discussion in New South Wales alone, but interests, in a vital degree, the whole of Australasia. The angry strife, the cruel bitterness engendered by former struggles on this question, are not yet forgotten. Like the wars of the Roses, those struggles literally turned friend against friend and brother against brother. No ties were sufficient to prevent disunion on that baneful question. No considerations could have saved the country from most serious disaster, if the justice and wisdom of the Imperial Government had not at length led to an abolition of transportation to these shores. That abolition was presumed to be final. The discovery of gold, and other circumstances were believed to have convinced her Majesty's confidential advisers that the time was past when the criminal population of Great Britain could be safely thrust upon the colonists of Australia.

A brighter destiny than that of a prison-house was believed to await this fine country; and if England did not yield to any puny and impotent threats of violence on the part of certain belligerent politicians in Sydney, she took what appeared to be a far wiser and more dignified course. She yielded to just remonstrances rather than continue to give excuse for resistance until such resistance should be deemed as justifiable, and might become as formidable, as it had been found in the case of former colonies. It would be a sad spectacle indeed for every loyal subject to find England turning back upon this good policy, and retracing her path to those shoals and quicksands of colonial discontent from which all her faithful sons rejoiced to see her extricated. A revival of the transportation discussion might lead to consequences most painful to contemplate, and a determination to force convicts again upon the colonists of Eastern Australia would, at least, permanently alienate from England the loyalty and affection of nine-tenths of the colonists.

At Moreton Bay, where a noble and successful stand was made against the revival of transportation, there would be no peculiar cause to rejoice at such revival now, even although it were accompanied by separation. It has long since been proved that social virtue, political freedom, and public safety generally, cannot exist in the presence of a prison community. The experiment has been tried, and has failed. Criminals may be reformed, but virtuous persons will be injured and contaminated. Public works may—tardily enough—be effected, but free labour must languish and starve. Discipline may be maintained, but it must be at the cost of political freedom. No matter under what form of ancient or modern experiment the system of transportation be resumed, some one of these evils must attend it. Of this the inhabitants of the Moreton Bay district seemed to be well aware when, on former occasions, they banded themselves to do battle against the transportationists, and defeated them, over and over again, on their own ground. It will be well for them, therefore, to pause before they rejoice, and "before they ring their bells, to see that they have no cause to wring their hands." The suddenness of the resolution communicated to his Excellency the Governor-General, most strongly favours the presumption of some sinister motive. Perhaps the Moreton Bay people may think of some of their own number now in England, who would not be unlikely to favour and support a project of this nature.

It will be the duty of the colonists to watch this movement very narrowly. They have suffered too much and made too many sacrifices in keeping off the enemy, to be defeated at such a political Inkermann as this. Let the question of Moreton Bay Separation be argued upon its own merits, but let no penal settlement be founded on the borders of New South Wales, under any pretence whatever. How soon might it not become our hateful task to take the unconstitutional steps so deeply condemned in our southern neighbours—to pass prohibitory laws, ignoring the Royal prerogative of mercy merely in self-preservation, and to keep robbery and murder from our doors! It is nonsense, and worse than nonsense, to say that we have nothing to do with the arrangements made in a neighbouring colony. If a man establish a nuisance next door to our residence we may indict him. If he seek to drain the filth from his premises into our own we may obtain an injunction to restrain him. Why, then, shall we have no power to restrain those who would establish a moral and political cesspool beside us? If such an attempt should be made, it will be found that no fine-drawn casuistry can resist the instincts of self-preservation, and that the colonists of Eastern Australia are as determined as ever to keep convicts from their shores.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

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Sydney, 15th September, 1856.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand 5th Sept., 1856.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 12th Sept., 1856.
Rum, the produce of Sugar—	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
West India, B.P.	81,201	2,463	7,537	292	75,735
East India, B.P., and Mauritius	51,361	..	1,050	...	50,311
Foreign States	10,742	...	...	19	10,723
Arrack, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits, not otherwise enumerated	7,324	..	...	...	7,324
Brandy	60,307	3,780	3,420	406	60,261
Geneva	43,575	2,247	1,830	12	43,980
Whisky	8,285	1,511	452	...	9,344
Liqueurs	5,282		...	...	5,282
British Spirits	5,420	1,055	450	...	6,025
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	581,743	...	2,680	6,392	572,751
Leaf	778	...	...	...	778
Cigars	221,194	..	638	2,543	217,909
Snuff	2,307	...	133	...	2,241

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 15.—City of Sydney (s.), 750 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Beverley, Messrs. Gibson, Irstley, Scott, Ross (2), Ferguson, Maxwell, Adelaide, Nichol, Gordon, Willebroode, Martin, Berrill, Steel, M'Masters, Reed, and 45 steerage. From Twofold Bay—Messrs. Tooth, Soloman, Flavelle, and Rev. Mr. Brice.—A.S.N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.—Black Dog, for the South Sea Islands.
September 15.—Sable Chief, for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Eucalyptus, for Hobart Town; Cheetah, for Wellington; M. A. Jones, for Feejees.

CLEARANCES.

September 15.—Cheetah, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Joyce, for Wellington. Passengers—Messrs. Jenkins, Faulkner, and 5 in the steerage.

September 15.—M. A. Jones, barque, 225 tons, Captain Green, for the Feejees. Passengers—3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 15th.—Hunter (s.), from the Hunter, with 8 bales wool, 50 bales hay, 28 bags maize, 1 jar honey, and sundries; Collaroy, (s.) from the Hunter, with 4 calves, 19 coops fowls, 96 dozen eggs, and sundries; Neptune and Star of the North, from Brisbane Water, 14,000 feet timber, 30,000 laths, 500 baskets shells; H. M. Wharfield, Rover, Herculean, from Newcastle, 420 tons coals; Margaret and Mary, from the Richmond, 40,000 feet cedar, Avenger, from the Bellinger, 16,000 feet cedar; Liberty, from the Tweed, 32,000 feet cedar; Emily, and Prosperous, from the Macleay, 3400 bushels maize, 94 hides, 3 boxes eggs, 1 cask tallow.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 15th.—Victory and Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Carnation, for Kiama; H. M. Warfield, Frederick Griffiths, Rover, Dart, Cumberland, and Ariel, for Newcastle; Neptune and Star of the North, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

September 15.—Cheetah, for Wellington: 70 packages tea, Thacker and Co.; 5 cases cigars, 47 packages, J. J. Taine; 282 bags sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 175 bags sugar, 3 casks wine, R. Towns and Co.; 29 bags sugar, 28 bags coffee, A. Fairfax and Co.; 9 puncheons rum, 1 half-tierce tobacco, 20 hogsheads ale, 20 bags maize, 100 sheets, 132 bars, 10 bundles iron, 56 tons coals, 10 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 120 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 50 packages tea, Francis, Brothers, and Co.; 12 packages apples, A. Moses and Son; 22 kegs nails, 2 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, H. and T. Brooks; 9 packages, A. F. Croome; 2 packages, E. Youngman and Co.; 3 packages, Hall and Alderson; 11 packages, P. N. Russell; 5 packages, A. Lenehan; 6 casks brandy, 25 boxes candles, 8 packages, Stern, Baar, and Co.; 4 packages, C. Newton and Co.; 7 packages tallow, T. S. Mort and Co.; 8 packages iron, A. Hawley and Co.; 9 packages, R. Jenkins; 2 packages, Sands and Kenny; 2 packages, Captain Boyd.

September 15.—M. A. Jones, for South Sea Islands; 2 half-tierces tobacco, 24 tuns oil, 164 packages, Wilkinson and Co.; 10 bags sugar, 12 bags coffee, J. Waltham; 10 cases brandy, Solmitz and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Eucalyptus, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Cheetah, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR FEEJEES.—By the M. A. Jones, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR H. M. S. HERALD.—By the M. A. Jones, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Shamrock (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards: September 15.—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Moodie, for Melbourne.

The City of Sydney left Port Phillip Heads, 6 p.m. 12th instant. Captain Moodie reports strong head winds the whole passage. On the day of the arrival of the City of Sydney in Hobson's Bay, whilst swinging at Sandridge Pier, the American ship, Guiding Star, in consequence of her anchor fouling, ran into the City of Sydney and carried away her mizen mast, with other damage.

We understand that a Light Ship has been placed at the southern end of the west channel at Melbourne Heads. This beacon will enable vessels to proceed through the shoals during the night, and will be a great saving of time, especially to steamers bound to that port.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 8.—British Trident, and Golden Era, from Liverpool; Rienzi, from London; Queen of the Seas, from New York.

September 10.—De Saleberg, and Sea King, from Liverpool; Gratia, from Newcastle; City of Sydney, from Sydney.

September 11.—John Temperley, from London; Prima Donna, from New Zealand; Wanderer, Florence Nightingale, and Eagle, from Sydney; Fame, Alma, and Dora, from Newcastle; Lima, and Sea Star from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

September 11.—Triumph, and Agnes, for Newcastle; Oliver Frost, for Sydney.

IMPORTS.

September 9.—Queen of the Seas, from New York: 711 packages tobacco.

CLEARED OUT.

September 9.—Helen, schooner, 156 tons, Hutchinson, for Newcastle, in ballast.

September 9. Triumph, schooner, 120 tons, Josh, for Newcastle, in ballast.

September 9.—Agnes, schooner, 95 tons, Davies, for Newcastle, in ballast.

September 9.—Oliver Frost, schooner, 156 tons, M'Averaly, for Sydney.

September 11.—Ariel, schooner, 138 tons, M'Allister, for Sydney.

September 11.—Fettercairn, barque, 292 tons, Robin, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.

September 11.—Ariel, for Sydney: 25 carboys sulphuric acid, 190 stoves, 860 pieces, 3 cases hollowware, 24 boxes chickens, 24 boxes turkeys, 1 case pick handles, 4 cases picks, 10 cases pails, 6 cases cigars, 20 packages personal effects, 534 bags rice.

September 11.—Fettercairn, for Newcastle: 10,005 feet boards, 10 cases chairs, 2 bales bags.

The following extracts are from the Melbourne papers:—

VICTORIA STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD.
(From the Government Gazette.)
16 Victoria, No. 25.

To the owners and masters of steam vessels trading to or from or plying in any port, harbour, creek, or river in Victoria.

QUARTERLY SURVEY FOR HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM VESSELS.

Notice is hereby given, that under the fifth clause of the above cited Act, the owner of every high-pressure steam vessel employed as stated is bound to have the whole of the machinery surveyed by the Engineer-Surveyor appointed for that purpose by the Victoria Steam Navigation Board, in the manner and at times following:—

High-pressure vessel, June and December.

Ditto—machinery, March, June, September, and December.

The owners and masters of steam vessels are requested to observe that in future the fees of both surveyors are to be paid to the secretary, at the office of the Board before the surveys are held, and no fees whatever are to be paid to the surveyors.

The declaration of the surveyor having been obtained, the owner is to transmit it within fourteen days from the date thereof to the Secretary of the Board, addressed to the office of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne. A penalty of £5 is fixed by the Act for every day that the sending of any such declaration is delayed beyond fourteen days.

Inspector and Engineer-Surveyor appointed by the Board, Mr. Thomas Outram, Steam Board Office.

Shipwright-Surveyor appointed by Board, Mr. Charles Chessell, Melbourne.

By order of the Board,
JOHN J. SHILLINGLAW, Secretary.
Steam Navigation Board, Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE MARSHALL.—This favourite passenger ship arrived off Plymouth on the day the Golden Era sailed from Liverpool. Messrs. Balfour, Down, and Co. have received the following short letter, from which the fact may be gathered, as Mr. Robert Balfour was a passenger in the George Marshall:—"3, India-buildings, Liverpool, 20th June, 1856. Dear Sirs,—I have just heard from Manchester that Hugh Balfour and Co. have received a telegraph from Plymouth, advising arrival of your Mr. Robert Balfour. The mail for this ship (the Golden Era) is already closed, and it is a chance if I get this off.—Yours obediently (signed), THOMAS CLIFFE.—Messrs. Balfour, Down, and Co., Melbourne.

The Black Swan spoke the barque Asa Packer, 72 days from Calcutta, bound to Sydney, 40 miles S.W. of Wilson's Promontory, on the 10th instant, at 8 a.m.

THE MONTMORENCY.—This smart ship of the Black Ball line, which has just discharged her cargo in excellent order alongside the pier of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, is, we perceive, laid on for Liverpool, to sail on the 8th October.

THE ROYAL MAIL SHIP TRUE BRITON.—This Blackwall liner took on board yesterday about 90,000 ounces of gold, and will clear out this morning with, it is believed, nearly 100 passengers of all classes, and a fair amount of general cargo, wool, tallow, &c. The mails will be taken on board at noon to-day, and the vessel will sail from Hobson's Bay in the course of the afternoon.

We learn by electric telegraph that the Tornado reports having sighted the royal mail ship Saldanha on the line. The date has not transpired.

The De Saleberg reports having spoken, on the 1st June, in latitude 6·54' N., and longitude 23·20' W., the brig Hermine, bound from England to this port.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

September 5.—Highland Lassie, from Newcastle.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

September 5.—Rapid, from Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Wee Tottie, from Newcastle; Viola, from Sydney; Clio, from Liverpool.

CLEARED OUT.

September 5.—Offley, for Newcastle; Free Trader, for Twofold Bay.

SUNKEN ROCK OFF PORT SORELL.—The Courier gives the following notice of the beacon now in course of erection on this dangerous rock: "An iron bar of 7¼ inches substance, in the form of a ship's mast, to the height of 12 feet above the rock, is let into a drilled hole on the crown of the solid rock. This is prolonged by an iron topmast of higher dimensions fitted into two substantial mast irons, and extends to the height of 11 feet from the mast-head, whereon is fixed an open iron basket or lamp of an oval shape, 2½ by 2 feet, above which is a traversing sheet iron vane, the total height of the whole being 24 feet 5 inches above low water, and about 23 feet above the rock, it being visible about a foot and a half at full and change spring tides. There are about seven feet of water close to the rock on the west, and eight and a half on the east, at full and change at low water. The two masts lanthorn, and vane, are ready for erection, but so little time is allowed in which to drill the rock (and that only at calm intervals at spring tide ebb), this part of the work progresses slowly. The work is conducted under the superintendence of Captain Robson, Port Sorell."

A very melancholy circumstance occurred on board the brigantine Caroline, on her last trip from Melbourne to Hobart Town. It appears that Captain Richards, who had commanded the vessel for some time, had met with some perplexing events during his stay in Melbourne, which had caused him to indulge in fits of melancholy, but not of such a nature as to arouse the fears of the mate for his safety. On the 8th July, when within four day's sail of Hobart Town, off Maria Island, the wind freshened to a gale, in which the vessel's canvas was reduced to a close-reefed fore topsail and balance-reefed mainsail. The captain was walking the deck aft, and gave the necessary orders to wear the vessel, which manœuvre being executed, one of the hands gave the alarm that the captain was overboard; and the mate at once issued orders to heave the ship to, and saw the unfortunate man drift away astern, without making a single effort to save himself. In the heavy sea then running, it was impossible to lower a boat, and in a few minutes he disappeared, and was inevitably lost. From the circumstances of the case, Mr. Charles, the mate, is of opinion, that the captain must have jumped overboard with the intention of committing suicide, as he was walking the deck in a position from which he could not possibly have fallen into the water.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

Bristol, Thursday Afternoon.—The Morning Star, Captain Allen, was telegraphed off Pill yesterday evening at 8·15, and came up to Bristol by this morning's tide. She left Melbourne on the 20th of March, and brought a mail, which was delivered this afternoon, and ninety-one first and second cabin, and fifty-three steerage passengers. The Morning Star crossed the meridian of Melbourne on the 28th March, and has made the passage thence in eighty days. On May 1, she fell in with the wreck of the Chimborazo, of Liverpool, in a sinking state, in latitude 39·47 S., longitude 38·15 W.—sixteen of the crew were taken off by the Morning Star. The passengers intend giving a dinner to Captain Allen, at the White Lion, Bristol, this evening. *Times, 20th June.*

WRECKS AT PORT ELLIOT.

The following communication is from our own correspondent, dated Saturday morning, September 6:—

"The strong gales from the S.E., to which our harbour is so much exposed, and which have continued with very great fury for the last few days, have been again attended, I am sorry to say, by a series of casualties to our shipping of a very serious nature—for, independently of the utmost possible vigilance, and the adoption of every precaution on the part of the harbour-master, the Swordfish and the Lapwing have gone ashore this morning. These disasters have also been accompanied with the loss of two of the crew of the latter vessel, who rashly insisted upon rejoining the vessel after she had been abandoned. The Swordfish there is every probability of being able to get off, having only gone stern backwards upon the sandy beach, where she is perfectly upright, and not likely to receive much damage, with the exception of the loss of the rudder. Her cargo from hence consisted of a very considerable quantity of flour, the property of Messrs. Elder, Stirling, and Co., who are also owners of this vessel; and the current opinion here is, that she may float when the cargo is disembarked, and, if not, by the assistance of a steamer from Goolwa. Consequently, beyond the detention, the present loss in this case will, I apprehend, be trifling. Of the Lapwing, however, I am sorry to say, I cannot write so favourably. Exposed, from her recumbent position, to the full beat of the surf upon her deck, there cannot be a doubt of her total destruction before even the lapse of many hours. At the period of the accident she had on board 102 bags of wheat for Adelaide."

The circumstances connected with the shipping disasters so frequently occurring at this port have given rise to much discussion as to wherein consists the real defect in our harbour. That something seriously wrong does exist no one can impartially doubt, but whether such occurrences can be traced to the insecurity of the Government moorings, or to the character of the anchorage-ground, or to the non-completion of our breakwater, will doubtless form a future subject for scientific inquiry. Opinion would seem to indicate that the desideratum is a sufficiently retentive holding-ground; for the Swordfish during yesterday had not only the protection of four anchors, but was likewise very strongly connected with the outer moorings, by means of a strong hawser obtained by the Harbour-master, for her better security. To these outer moorings the Lapwing was, and had been, connected since her arrival. The inference therefore is, that when the Swordfish parted her fastenings, the other would of necessity go ashore. These moorings, however, have ever been considered to indicate the very best anchorage within the harbour, and being presumed to be capable of holding a vessel of 500 tons, connection with such may be considered a justifiable step as a forlorn hope. The Gem, which arrived in our harbour the other day, would in all probability have also met some damage but from the security afforded by four anchors. While I close this hastily-written letter many hands are at work in landing the flour from the Swordfish—a work much facilitated by the calm which succeeded. Of the corpses of the two seamen nothing yet is known, nor is there, I fear, any hope of their recovery."

The following extracts are from letters received yesterday relating to the wrecks:—

"Port Elliot, September 6.

"Captain Roberts has acted nobly during the whole affair, and has won the admiration of all that were present when the catastrophe occurred. When the vessel struck he refused to allow his chronometer or his clothes to be removed, lest it might alarm the crew, and prevent their doing their utmost for the safety of the property. The Swordfish lies exactly on the spot where the Josephine L'Oizeau was wrecked."

"Port Elliot, September 6.

"There is no blame attachable to any for this catastrophe, except it be the Government, for refusing the repeated applications to send proper mooring apparatus to Port Elliot; Captain Douglas, the Harbour-Master, stating that the tackling now lying at Port Adelaide, intended, I believe, for Port Elliot, was too good for the purpose. Here are two fresh wrecks and two more lives lost from this niggardly wretched do-nothing policy. The owners of the Josephine L'Oizeau, I am informed, intend to prosecute the Government for the loss of that vessel, and the owners of the Swordfish should do the same. The ground tackle was notoriously insufficient, and yet vessels that frequent that port are made to pay for the use of it. It will be impossible now to get underwriters to insure for Port Elliot risks, nor will shipowners be willing to charter their vessels to come to such a dangerous port." *S. A. Register.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	September.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. Even.
16	TUESDAY.	5 59	5 51	9 6	9 25

Moon: Last Quarter, 3h. 53m. P.M., September 22.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.	Mixed Train.	Goods	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Mail p.m.
0	Sydney	6·0	9·30	10·20	1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·7	9·37	10·33	1·37	4·32	5·52
5	Ashfield	6·17	9·47	10·50	1·47	4·42	6·2
6½	Burwood	6·22	9·52	11·1	1·52	4·47	6·7
7½	Homebush	6·27	9·57	11·11	1·57	4·52	6·12
13½	Parramatta	6·43	10·13	11·44	2·13	5·13	6·33
17½	Fairfield	7·1	10·31	12·6	2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·12	10·42	12·26	2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods	Mixed Trains	Mixed Trains
Miles.	Leave—	Mail a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·0	7·40	11·0	1·0	3·0	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·13	7·53	11·13	1·22	3·13	5·58
8½	Parramatta	6·31	8·11	11·31	1·40	3·31	6·16
14½	Homebush	6·47	8·27	11·47	2·17	3·47	6·32
15½	Burwood	6·52	8·32	11·52	2·27	3·52	6·37
17	Ashfield	6·58	8·38	11·58	2·38	3·58	6·43
20	Newtown	7·7	8·47	12·7	2·45	4·7	6·52
22	Sydney	7·12	8·52	12·12	3·3	4·12	6·57

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney at 9 and 10·45 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9·30 a.m., and 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 p.m. From Liverpool at 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1856.

THE House is the Tribunal of the country. Before its bar the new Ministers will appear to-day. They come with promises and with threats. If they are not absolved, they are ready to extirpate their judges.

We have no doubt what the House ought to do. If the Assembly permit the late transactions to be rewarded by the emoluments of office, it will be itself condemned. The Ministers will appear to the colony to great advantage over the Legislature. They have boldly seized what they possess, and if they can retain it in possession, they establish a title. LOUIS NAPOLEON had his second of December; history will judge him for his crimes; but not as a mere homicide and usurper. It will look at the state of the people he deceived and despoiled, and his guilt will grow less and less as the evidence accumulates that he was better than those whom he intimidated and enslaved. If Mr. COWPER gains a verdict he deserves it—his success will prove that he judged truly of the House and of the crisis.

It will not be the fault of the Australian Press if the Assembly shall fall into disrepute, as vacillating, demoralised, and self-seeking. The newspapers have discharged their duty with remarkable unanimity and it will remain for the colonists to perform theirs.

We have all looked forward with curiosity to the time when the system of Responsible Government should confide the government of the colony to the men of the people. There are several hundreds who have property, education, and ambition sufficient to enable them to aspire to office. Government is a business so facile, and the age so distinguished for eloquence, that any man may compete with all other men, for everything; still some people entertained a notion that actual elevation would demand some special excellence; that the men of the popular choice would be marked by something like superiority—and what is the answer of experience?

We have at least attained a starting point; we can go no lower. The next five names turned up by the political urn may contain some no better than are found in the COWPER Ministry, but worse, on the whole, no freak of political fortune can yield us. This is a consolation; we have seen "the lowest depth;" the next Government must have an upward direction. If then this Ministry should pass muster to-day we may defy futurity!

THERE are some points connected with the land question which nobody disputes, and which may be almost regarded as axioms. It is unquestionably desirable on all grounds, political, social, and economical, that a large portion of the colonists should be attached to the fortunes of the country by an interest in its soil. The passion for land is a healthy symptom in a community, and its gratification should be encouraged. There is no surer method of making citizens orderly, industrious, and public-spirited, than by diffusing over as wide an area as possible the enjoyments of the ownership of landed property. A country where the great bulk of the people have no permanent attachment to the soil, where they are ready to move off at the first provocation or temptation, is not very likely to be distinguished for the development of its resources, or the patriotism of its inhabitants.

At the same time it would be folly in any government to attempt, by artificial legislation, to force the occupation of the soil, and to tempt people by bounties into a line of industry for which there was not natural encouragement. It is to the general advantage that the labour of every man in the community should be employed in the way in which it will yield most profit, and anything that tempts men away from more profitable to less profitable branches of industry, is the cause of corresponding loss to the public wealth.

The Government is not and cannot be the judge of the direction in which each man's industry should be turned. Free Trade settles that point with tolerable correctness. Every man is the best judge of his own interests. The Government is not able to determine exactly how much land can be profitably occupied, and is not justified therefore in limiting the sale. Let there be no restriction on agriculture, and no bounty on it. Let every man that likes to try his hand at farming have free scope to do so. If he finds it pay, others will follow his example. If he loses money at it, he will give it up.

In a country like New South Wales, where there are millions of acres and only thousands of inhabitants, it is obvious that only a very small proportion of the whole area can be occupied by cultivators. The ground will merely be taken up in patches. In what localities those cultivated areas will be situated, will depend upon the course taken by the development of the country, and the natural or artificial means of transit. Agriculture can only be successfully carried on within reach of a profitable market, and it is those fertile tracts which possess this recommendation that should receive the early attention of the Government surveyors. Wherever there is a city, the lands that could supply that city with agricultural produce should be accessible to purchase without difficulty or restraint. Wherever an inland town springs up, land enough and to spare to grow food for the congregated inhabitants should be opened at once for selection.

The discovery of gold has rendered the distinction between settled, unsettled, and intermediate lands, somewhat obsolete. That was a distinction based entirely on the notion of an exclusively pastoral occupancy of the territory, according to which lands decreased in value, and in the likelihood of any demand for their purchase, in proportion to their distance from the metropolis. But gold-mining has introduced a new feature into the case. No one knows what part of the colony to call valueless, or to remove from the market as not wanted for purchase. A gold-field may turn up anywhere, and the contiguous land be required for a township and for farms. If the news were to reach Sydney to-morrow that a second Bendigo had been discovered at Fort Bourke, thousands of diggers would soon be congregated there; and it would be obviously absurd that their corn and their vegetables should be carted hundreds of miles across the country if there were land in the neighbourhood fit to produce it, and men willing to enter on the occupation of farming. The localities of the gold-fields are at present uncertain, but wherever they may be discovered, it is clear that whatever land in the neighbourhood may be required for agriculture should be freely brought into the market.

New South Wales has never exported much agricultural produce. Its nominal exports in this line have been mainly re-exports. It has largely imported these commodities. The present cost of production and the market price of produce does not favour the idea that this colony is likely at present to grow corn for its neighbours. But if the time should come when the farmers of New South Wales can find a foreign market for their wheat, even then only those lands can be successfully cultivated which lie near cheap means of transit—on the sea coast, or on the banks of navigable rivers, or on the margin of railways. A very few miles of bullock-dray carriage would prohibit competition with growers in more favoured localities.

Australia is at present the market for Australian agricultural produce, and is likely to remain so. It is not easy to see where we are to find customers beyond the limits of our own continent. America, which has supplied us in our need, is hardly likely to stand in need of a return of the favour, and Europe is too far off. The sudden immigration caused by the gold discoveries added to the partial suspension of agricultural operations, made the local demand for farm produce far exceed the local supply, and large importations were necessary. But, taking all the Australian colonies together, the extension of agriculture has been very considerable during the past three years, and is rapidly gaining ground on the enlarged wants of the increased population. If it continues at the same rate for a little longer, Australia will grow all the corn it requires, and need no more American importations. There is no unlimited scope for Australian agriculturists. The demands of the home market might be supplied without bringing very many more square miles under cultivation, and foreign market, there is none, at least for the present. The falling off in the land sales in all these colonies, shews that there is a diminishing disposition on the part of small capitalists to invest in agricultural pursuits—a pretty clear indication of the general feeling that, to commence colonial farming under present auspices, with dear labour and falling markets, does not present very encouraging prospects, or offer the average chances of profit.

DARLING HARBOUR BRIDGE.—This important work, the contract for which was recently given to Mr. Alston, has at last been fairly commenced. A considerable portion of the stonework necessary to the construction of the abutments at Pyrmont has already been carted to the scene of operations, and men are now busily engaged in forming the foundation. We are also informed that a large quantity of the piles have been cut, and will be immediately deposited on the ground adjacent to the works. The design shows that the construction of the bridge will combine great strength and durability with a due observance of symmetrical proportion and scientific elaboration.

INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest yesterday on view of the body of George Johnston, the young man who was unfortunately drowned while bathing on Saturday evening last. There was nothing particular elicited beyond what has been already reported. The deceased was 29 years of age, and was only six months in the colony; he was perfectly sober a few minutes before he went to the baths. It was proved that deceased could not swim, which confirms the opinion that the poor fellow was seized with cramps. The jury found that deceased came to his death by suffocation by drowning in the bath at Woolloomooloo Bay.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel Seley, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Henry Smith, a single meeting. Claims amounting to £51 13s. 4d. were proved, and insolvent was examined as to the application of the proceeds of a horse and gig sold by him. The meeting allowed insolvent to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of John Farrell, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of North, Rutherford, and Co., a first meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Thomas Etherington. Insolvent made application for a maintenance out of his estate. His Honor directed the official assignee to allow insolvent the sum of £2 weekly until the second meeting.

SURRENDERS.

Rachael Douglass, of Richmond, widow. Liabilities, £148 5s. 9d. Assets—value of personal property, £7; outstanding debts, £3: total, £10. Deficit, £137 5s. 9½d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

George Dent, of Penrith, butcher. Liabilities, £85 19s. 5d. Assets—value of personal property, £33; outstanding debts, £1 2s.: total £34 2s. Deficit £51 17s. 5d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 16.—Thomas M'Kall, special, for examination of witnesses, 11.

Wednesday, 17.—Thomas Dawson, third, half-past 10. Richard Murray, single, 11. George James, adjourned examination, 12. *At Moreton Bay:* Kirkman S. Tosswill, third, 11.

Thursday, 18.—Henry Croudace, single, half-past 10. Loftus Dickinson, single, 11. Joseph Corbett, single, 12. G. L. Wilson and Co., adjourned certificate, 12.

Friday, 19.—Cornelius Murphy, adjourned single, for examination of witnesses, 11.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

£30 JURISDICTION.

BEFORE the Commissioner and Tax Assessors.

MONDAY.

The £30 Court opened this morning with a list of 110 cases; of these 42 were remanets from July sitting, 51 from August, the remaining 17 being September cases. There was consequently a large attendance of persons in, and contiguous to the miserable room called a court,—indeed the most unpleasant feelings are endured from the intolerable heat and confined and impure atmosphere of a place where scarcely a breath of fresh air can intrude itself, by those who were constrained to be present throughout the day. The approach of the summer months is looked upon with feelings akin to dread by all whose occupation compels them to do business in this reeking hot-house, and, as difficult as it was heretofore to secure the attendance of assessors, it is confidently expected that in future the difficulty will be much greater, and that the public business will in consequence suffer serious detriment. At the rate of twenty cases a day, if it should be possible to dispose of so many each day, the present sitting will occupy the entire week.

CHAPMAN V. GIBSON.—This was an action to recover a sum of £18, balance of a larger sum of £38, for work and labour done and performed, and material supplied by plaintiff for defendant. It appeared that an agreement (verbal) was entered into between the parties, by which the plaintiff stipulated to paint five cottages for the defendant for the sum of £38. Of this sum £20 had been paid by instalments as the work progressed, but £18 was alleged to be still due, the defendant having refused to complete his portion of the contract, and for the recovery of that sum the action was brought. The pleas urged in defence were first, that the contract for the work in question was £30, and that the work was performed in an imperfect and improper manner. In support of the pleas the defendant and one witness were examined; their evidence was however rebutted by plaintiff and two other witnesses. The case was submitted to the assessors, who returned a verdict in favour of plaintiff. Amount £10 10s. Attorney for the plaintiff Mr. Roberts, for the defendant Mr. Garrick.

WOOLCOTT V. CASHMAN.—This was an action brought to recover a sum of £12 10s., one month's rent alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff. It appeared that defendant rented a cottage at Redfern, from plaintiff, which he had occupied for the last five years, at the rate of £200 a year. Some time since defendant became insolvent, and his estate was sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors; it was since the sequestration that the rent was incurred. The insolvency was admitted. It was contended that defendant was not liable, inasmuch as his estate was vested in the hands of the official assignee, and he had no further interest in the property, and that therefore plaintiff should be non-suited. It was before the filing of defendant's schedule that he had vacated the premises, and incurred the debt. There was no evidence produced to prove the insolvency, an omission which prejudiced the defendant's case, and the assessors, under the direction of his Honor, found a verdict in favour of plaintiff. Mr. Templeton, attorney for the defendant.

DOYLE V. MACKIE.—This was an action to recover £12 damages for breach of agreement; the parties standing in the relation of landlord and tenant. It appeared that defendant rented certain premises situate in Woolloomooloo from plaintiff, the latter being himself the tenant for the same premises of a Mr. Garrick. On the termination of the sub-tenancy the premises were found to be in a much injured and dilapidated state from what they were when delivered over to the defendant, contrary to his agreement, and prejudicial to the interest of the plaintiff, who was sued by the owner, Garrick, and mulcted in a sum of £12, for which amount he now sued defendant under the terms of the sub-letting. It was contended for the defence that the premises were delivered up in better repair than they were in when entered upon by defendant. Contrary evidence was given in support of the plaint, and his Honor left it to the assessors to determine whether at the time of the expiration of the tenancy the premises were in good and tenantable repair. After a few moments' consideration on the part of the assessors, the Court returned a verdict for the plaintiff; amount, £12. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Browne; for defendant, Mr. Long.

NEICH V. HOLMAN.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of £11 16s. 1d. for horse provender, stabling, care, and attendance, provided and bestowed by plaintiff, in finding and keeping the race-horse, Whisker, the property of defendant, and for board and lodging supplied for a groom, or servant of defendant. The date of the transaction referred to was immediately subsequent to the last Homebush Races. The defendant paid into Court a sum of £4 6s., and denied his liability for a greater amount. The plaintiff swore most positively to an arrangement or contract with the defendant at the time the latter purchased the horse in question, for the charges sought to be recovered. The defendant, when called upon, would not venture to deny the evidence on this point, although it was attempted to be explained and contradicted by other testimony, which went to show that the sum fixed upon for the horse's keep, from the admissions of the plaintiff himself, in the absence of defendant, was to be at the rate of £3 a week. The sum charged was £5 a week, and the evidence furnished in substantiation of this view of the case was not directly or positively contradicted. The assessors found for the plaintiff in the full sum, £11 16s. 1d. Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Roberts; for defendant, Mr. Cory.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, Mr. Egan, Major Lockyer, Mr. Rattray, and Mr. Ross.

Twenty-three persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were each sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

James Power, convicted of having made use of obscene language, was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days; Jane Bennett, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Margaret Jennings was charged with having behaved herself in a riotous and disorderly manner in Druitt-street, between one and two o'clock in the morning, and though requested by Sergeant Rush to go home, persisting in such conduct, was ordered to give sureties for her good behaviour, or, failing therein, to be imprisoned for seven days.

Richard Rowe, given into custody by Mr. Beaumont, of Botany, on suspicion of being insane, and an unsafe person to be at large, was, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Beaumont and Constable Slattery, required to give sureties to be of good behaviour for fourteen days, or in default to be imprisoned for that term.

John Mooney was charged with having on Saturday, without cause or provocation, assaulted John Bridges and Elizabeth, his wife, by striking them with a piece of firewood, about five feet in length. According to the evidence for the prosecution, Bridges remonstrated with Mooney for striking some woman not before the court, whereupon he was twice or thrice struck by the prisoner with the piece of wood in question, which blows, though they did not fell him, caused him to reel; Mrs. Bridges interfered to protect her husband, and received on the side of her head a blow which knocked her down; prisoner was drunk at the time. The case had closed. The prisoner said he knew nothing about it, and their Worships were about to sentence him to three months' imprisonment, when a gentleman offered himself as a witness for the defence. He said he had no acquaintance with either Mooney or Bridges, having never spoken to either, and from his version it appeared that words had occurred between Mooney (who was evidently intoxicated) and the prosecutor, though he did not hear the subject of the disagreement; that Mrs. Bridges lost her temper, took up a piece of firewood, and therewith struck at Mooney, though whether or not he received the blow he (witness) could not say; thereupon a melée took place, in which the two Bridges were engaged with the prisoner. This improved version of the transaction induced the Bench to modify their sentence, and Mooney was ordered to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

John Williams was brought before the Bench by Detective Basket, who deposed that on Saturday he apprehended the prisoner on the authority of a warrant from the Hobart Town Bench, in which he was charged with stealing two watches and three chains of the value of £36, the property of William Barclay, of Hobart Town, watchmaker; prisoner's appearance corresponds with the description of John Williams endorsed on the warrant, which also tallies with the description of John William, contained in a free pardon found in Williams' possession. Remanded to the Hobart Town Bench.

Walter Britten was charged with stealing. Michael Pidgeon deposed that on Wednesday he arrived in Sydney by a Hunter River steamer, and took a few glasses; he was at Byrnes's public-house, George-street, and saw prisoner there; having lost his watch-key, he asked the landlord to wind up his watch for him: prisoner took up the watch, and said he would wind it up; he (prosecutor) continued a short time in conversation with Byrne, and when about to leave missed his watch; prisoner was not then there; he next saw the watch last night in the hands of the police; this now before the Court is it; it is worth 40s. William Leman, of Camperdown, deposed that on Thursday he purchased of prisoner the watch produced for 15s. Prisoner having elected to be tried by their Worships in their summary jurisdiction, was found guilty; and his late employer having given him a good character except that he was addicted to drink, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four calendar months.

Catherine Douglass, of about 70 years of age, was found guilty of having, on Friday night, stolen thirty-two cotton handkerchiefs, of the value of 25s., from the shop of George Jenkins, of Pitt-street, draper, where she had received alms, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

On the summons list were fourteen cases. William Speers was found guilty of a breach of the Coal Act, having neglected to send with a load of coal a ticket of its weight, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. and 2s. 6d. costs; and William Smith, a carter in the employ of Speers, was fined 20s., for not having with him a weighing-machine, as required by the Act. A case for wages was decided in favour of the servant; in another, their Worships differed, and no order was made. Seven cases were struck out for want of parties, and three were postponed by consent.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

J. Butcher, William Croft, Charles Jones, and James Patterson, were convicted of drunkenness, and ordered each to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned for 24 hours.

Alexander Cranerman, surgeon, belonging to the ship Zaanstroom, and Peter Abel, seaman, belonging to the same vessel, were brought up on the charge of disorderly conduct, and wantonly ringing door-bells in George-street. They pleaded guilty, and were each fined 20s.

Philip Barkhousen, and John T. Baker, convicted of neglecting to keep a light in front of their licensed public-houses, were each fined 5s., and costs 4s. 6d.

Isaac Nowlan, a licensed seamen's lodging-house keeper, was summoned by William Allen, for detaining his chest of clothes. It appeared that defendant detained the goods for a debt owing to him by complainant; he was therefore ordered to give up the property, on complainant paying him £2.

FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY.

AN adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company, was held yesterday at 2 p.m. Mr. D. Jones was voted to the chair.

Mr. RODD said: At the last meeting the committee that had been appointed to examine the accounts and affairs of the Company were allowed fourteen days, but owing to some misunderstanding that had taken place with the directors, who refused to let them see the minute-book, they had had only five days to work. They had, however, brought up a report, of what they had already done, and which would be read to the meeting. This was not a final report, but asked three things; first, that the meeting might be adjourned for fourteen days, to enable the committee to bring up a full report of the affairs of the Company; secondly, that Mr. Moring's claim to the one hundred acres might be investigated; and thirdly, that they might be empowered if they thought proper to obtain the opinion of Mr. Manning, with reference to the validity of the mortgage of Mr. Rothery. He would ask Mr. Moring to read the report.

Mr. MORING read the following report—

Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company, adjourned from the 18th day of August, to the 1st day of September,

It was resolved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Rodd, Hebblewhite, Palmer, and Moring, be appointed to investigate and report upon the state of the Company's accounts as auditors.

Your Committee commenced their business the following day, and were prevented acting by the withdrawal of the minute-book by two of the directors, which caused a delay of some days.

Your Committee again met on the 8th instant, and continued to meet from day to day, about three hours, from 10 to 1 o'clock, until the 13th instant, examining books and vouchers, and on that day resolved,

"That as they had not had sufficient time to make a final report, that they ask the meeting of this day to further adjourn for fourteen days, to enable them to bring up their report, and that they be invested with the same powers as the auditors appointed by the Act, and to report upon the affairs of the Company generally."

Your Committee propose investigating John Moring's claim to the 100 acres grant.

Your Committee wish to be empowered, if they think it necessary, to obtain the opinion of Mr. Manning as to the validity of the mortgage to Mr. Rothery.

The CHAIRMAN said he had not opposed showing the Committee the minute-book, but he and the other directors were against their copying out the whole of the contents of the minute-book.

Mr. RODD said, he had already copied nearly the whole of it. He then presented an account, which had been drawn up by the Committee, and which showed a large balance against the Company. This account he said he knew was not correct, because they had not had time to make it up. They wished the directors to work harmoniously with them, and if they could point out any mistakes in the account he trusted they would do so.

Mr. BURTON moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. WOOLCOTT.

The motion was put by the CHAIRMAN, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned to the 29th of September.

ROCKY RIVER.—Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. received by last night's steamer, from Maitland, 640 ozs. of Rocky River gold.

TRINITY CHURCH.—A meeting was held in the schoolroom connected with this church last evening. The Rev. Mr. Ashwin presided and about twenty persons attended. The object of the meeting was to recognise the expenditure of certain moneys upon the completion of this church, and with a view of so doing, three resolutions were passed: the first, thankfully acknowledging that under the blessing of divine providence they had been successful heretofore in their endeavours to perfect their church; the second, giving power to the building committee to spend £60 for the completion of certain stone work in connection with the building; and the third, stating the concurrence of the meeting that £1800 should be raised and expended on the completion of the chancel and vestry. Some little conversation took place as to how the money required should be raised, and resulted in the opening a subscription list, and a guarantee list; about £50 was subscribed, and several gentlemen put their names down by way of guarantee for sums amounting to about £600, hereafter to be raised. The meeting having commenced with prayer, the benediction was pronounced at the close of its proceeding.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 Jurisdiction.—The Court will resume its sittings this morning, at ten o'clock, with a continued case from July, No. 28, Barker v. Holmes. The assessors summoned for this day are: Messrs. James Johnson, D. N. Joubert, and D. Jones.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. PARKES to move,—1. That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the present state of agriculture in this colony, and the best means of promoting the introduction of improved methods of cultivation. 2. That such Committee consist of Mr. Scott, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Marks, Mr. Jones, Mr. Pye, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Parkes.

Mr. FLOOD to move,—1. That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of creating a Superannuation Fund for such officers of the civil service of New South Wales as may be compelled to retire from their duties through bodily or mental infirmity; and, also, a Pension Fund, or other provision, for the widows and orphans of such officers. 2. That such Committee consist of the following members, viz.: Mr. Cowper, Mr. Jones, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Parker, Mr. Marks, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Hay, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Flood.

Mr. SANDEMAN to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return of all correspondence between the Executive Government, in Sydney, and the Government Resident of Moreton Bay, relative to building a gaol for the district of Moreton Bay. 2. A return of all correspondence between the Executive Government and their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, relative to the most suitable site for the erection of a gaol for the district of Moreton Bay. 3. A return of the number of cases tried before each Circuit Court at Moreton Bay, showing the number of persons committed for trial at Brisbane, and the number committed for trial at Ipswich, and the districts beyond it.

Mr. SANDEMAN to move—That there be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return of the number of immigrants landed at Moreton Bay, and forwarded to the depot at Brisbane during the last two years. 2. A return of the number of immigrants engaged from the depot by persons resident in the police district of Brisbane, and the number engaged for or by persons resident in the police district of Ipswich, and the districts beyond it to which Ipswich is the outlet. 3. A return of all correspondence between the Executive Government in Sydney and the Government Resident of Moreton Bay, relative to the establishment of an Immigration Depot at Ipswich. 4. A return of all correspondence between the Immigration Agent and the Immigration Board at Brisbane, and the Immigration Agent in Sydney, relative to forming a depot at Ipswich.

Mr. HOLROYD to move,—For leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for regulating the trade or business of pawnbrokers in New South Wales."

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN to move,—That the petition of A. B. Lawson, presented to the late Legislative Council on the 4th of December last, be printed.

Mr. JONES to move,—That the petition of Mr. Thomas Abbott, presented by him on the 20th instant, praying inquiry into the circumstance of his removal from the office of chief constable at Dungog, be printed.

Mr. PARKES to move,—1. That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the case of Mr. Edward Smith Hall, as to whether he has claims upon the consideration of this House, and to report thereon. 2. That such Committee consist of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Murray, Mr. Flood, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Martin, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Egan, and Mr. Parkes.

Mr. PARKES to move,—1. That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of the introduction into New South Wales of the Electric Telegraph; more especially with reference to the rapid extension of that means of communication in the adjacent colony of Victoria. 2. That such Committee consist of the following members, viz.—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Hay, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Irving, Mr. Murray, Mr. Parker, Mr. Weekes, and Mr. Parkes.

Mr. THOMSON to move,—That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, requesting that a sufficient sum of money be placed upon the Estimates, for the purpose of obtaining a Survey of the Crookhaven River, and its connection with the Shoalhaven, with the ulterior object of removing the obstructions to the navigation of those Rivers.

Mr. PIDDINGTON to move,—That the petition of the Members of the East Maitland Improvement Association, presented by him on the 19th instant, praying for the extension of the Hunter River Railway to Singleton, be printed.

Mr. F. T. RUSDEN to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House:—A Return of all sums spent on Public Works, in the City of Sydney, and within ten miles of it, from the commencement of the Administration of Sir George Gipps to the present time; shewing the sums appropriated in each year, and distinguishing between the sums advanced from Local Taxation, and those from the General Revenue, particularly stating the expense of the Cuttings near Grose Farm, and excluding all the expenses incurred for Railways. (2). A Return of all sums spent on Public Works during the same period, in the Country Districts, distinguishing the amounts spent in each District.

Mr. ROBERTSON to move,—That a Select Committee be appointed to consider whether it is desirable that the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General should remain Cabinet Ministers. (2). That such Committee consist of Mr. Murray, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hay, Mr. Forster, Mr. Irving, Mr. Faucett, and Mr. Robertson.

Mr. NICHOLS to move—For leave to bring in a Bill for Regulating the Construction of Buildings and Party Walls, and for preventing mischiefs by fire in the City of Sydney, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto.

Mr. NICHOLS to move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the Slaughtering of Cattle within the Limits of the City of Sydney, and certain distances therefrom.

Mr. FORSTER to move,—(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the distribution and arrangement of the Electoral Constituencies, and, if necessary, to prepare a measure for amendment of the same. (2.) That such Committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Nichols, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Hay, Mr. Martin, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Cowper, and the mover.

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN to move—For leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend any Act or Acts now in force relative to the diseases called Scab, Influenza, or Catarrh in Sheep.

Mr. PLUNKETT to move,—That Arthur T. Holroyd, Esquire, be appointed Chairman of Committees, vacant by the acceptance of office of T. A. Murray, Esquire.

Mr. DONALDSON to move—1. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to offer to her Majesty the sincere congratulations of this House, and the country, upon the General Treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th March, between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, by which peace has been established between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, on the one hand, and the Emperor of Russia on the other. To assure her Majesty that we have learned with joy and satisfaction that her Majesty has been enabled to re-establish peace on conditions honourable to her Majesty's Crown, and which fully accomplish the great objects for which the war was undertaken. To express our hope that the peace which has now been concluded may, under the favour of Divine Providence, long continue to shed its blessings on the world, and that harmony among Governments, and friendly intercourse among nations, may steadily promote the progress of civilisation, and secure the welfare and happiness of mankind. 2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased, at the earliest opportunity, to transmit the foregoing address to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Privileges of Parliament Declaration Bill; second reading.
Infants' Marriage Settlements Bill; third reading.
Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Facilitation Bill; to be considered in Committee.
Crown Suits Bill; to be considered in Committee.
Sole Commissioner of Railways Incorporation Bill; second reading.
Bills of Lading Bill; third reading.
Constitution Act Amendment Bill; second reading.
Common Law Procedure Bill; second reading.
Crown Lands Sales Bill; second reading.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. LONG AND HARDING.—At the Sale Yards, Camperdown, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. F. SMITH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores; at half-past 11 o'clock, Rum, Gin, Old Tom, Brandy, Wine, Porter, Cigars, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Plated Ware, Electro Tea and Coffee Services, Saddles, &c.

MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Parasols, Summer Silks, Muslins, Robes, Stays, Mosquito Nets, Barege and Tissue Shawls, Irish Linens, Longcloths, Carpeting, Trimmings, Summer Vests and Coats, Doeskins, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Clothing, also Biscuit-dust, Peas, Rope, Hammocks, Blankets, Chains, at the Stores of the War Department, Damaged Blankets, Bed Cases, Sheets, Rugs, Old Wool, Wrought Iron, Tinware, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fine Gum Arabic, Drugs and Chemicals, Perfumery, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Shaving Soap and Paste.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ticks, Blankets, Damasks, Caps, and Shirts, Bonnets, Moreens, Coatings, Dresses, Greys, Silk Hats, Stays, Muslin Goods, Prints, Summer Clothing, and General Drapery.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Still Hock, Porter, Ale, Brandy, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. COCKBURN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pickles, Herrings, Tents, Plated Goods, Watches, Clothing, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Market Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Whaleboat and Pleasure Boat.

LECTURE.—SCHOOL OF ARTS.—This evening Mr. N. D. Stenhouse will deliver a lecture at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, "On the nature and some of the functions of Imagination." The lecture will commence precisely at 7.30 p.m.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a seaman on board the Scotia, at the Circular Quay, was at work on the main yard, when he fell on to the deck, breaking his arm and seriously injuring his head. He was first conveyed to a surgeon's, and afterwards to the Infirmary.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—This establishment, true to its name, continues to be devoted to musical entertainment. Wallace's delightful opera of "Maritana," produced under the direction of Mr. C. Packer, was brought out on the evening of Saturday last with a success rather artistic than pecuniary. Mrs. Guerin, as Maritana, although merely a stock prima donna, gave claims of vocal excellence not surpassed by some artistes whose popularity rests more upon the aid of printer and agent than upon genuine and artistic qualifications. The Don Cæsar de Bazan of Mr. J. Howson—a well-known performance—was received with the warmest tokens of commendation; while the parts of Don Jose Santarem and Lazarillo sustained by Mr. Stewart and Miss Warde, were rendered with unequivocal success. The subordinate characters of the opera received justice from Mrs. Gibbs and Messrs. Walcot and Fisher. The orchestra, led by Mr. J. Gibbs, went with precision, and the choruses were firm and powerful. The opera will be repeated this evening, and (judging from the satisfactory manner in which its first representation was received) we should suppose under auspices more favourable to the management.

We are requested by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle to direct particular attention to their extensive sale of chemicals, drugs, and perfumery, this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

PURKIS and LAMBERT remind the public that they sell, this day, at their mart, at 11 o'clock, saddlery, ironmongery, hardware, japan ware, &c.—ADV.

MURIEL and MILLER's usual unreserved sale of general drapery, printed muslins and muslin robes, sewn goods, &c., &c., will positively take place this day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The trade and country buyers are particularly requested to attend.—ADV.

THE particular attention of the trade and others is respectfully invited to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale of wines, spirits, beer, &c., &c., at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock. Also, at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 2 o'clock, the masts, spars, rigging, and part of the cargo saved from the wreck of the Terror.—ADV.

OUR GOLD-FIELDS.

DELEGATE DIGGINGS.

We were favoured yesterday by Mr. Flavelle, of the firm of Flavelle, Brothers, and Co., George-street, with the sight of a fine sample of gold weighing 12 ounces from these new diggings. Mr. Flavelle arrived yesterday from Twofold Bay by the City of Sydney. The new diggings are twenty miles from Bombala, and seventy miles from Eden, and can be easily reached in three days on foot. There were about twenty men, residents of Bombala, at work surfacing at about three feet in depth, and were averaging £1 per day. They were thoroughly convinced that by deep sinking large deposits would be found. They had not the implements for going deep down. There is one store at Delegate, and provisions were cheap. Mr. Flavelle met on his way down five men from Melbourne who had heard of the new diggings; two were proceeding there. They had determined to visit Omeo, but resolved at once to try the Delegate Diggings. Messrs. Solomons had purchased 40 oz. of it. The gold is precisely the same character and quality as the Ovens, and a sample may be seen this morning at Messrs. Flavelle's, George-street.

Gold at Gundaroo.—The *Goulburn Herald* of Saturday says:—The following letter has been forwarded to us by Mr. A. Levy, of Queanbeyan, and as we have no doubt the information it contains is authentic, we have much pleasure in publishing it:—Observing in your valuable publication an account of the gold discoveries at Gundaroo, I solicit a small space in your columns; and as truth in all matters connected with the development of the valuable resources of our mineral wealth is of the utmost importance, I am sure you will receive with infinitely more pleasure this unvarnished epistle than the many tales which have been promulgated. I venture from the most accurate accounts received from undeniable channels, to lay before the public a true statement of the above diggings. Some months since, a highly respectable and hard-working young man named John M'Nally called upon me, and told me that he had procured a good sample of gold from the above locality, but meeting with an accident to his eye, was compelled to put a stop at the time to further search on his part; but the strong impression enjoyed by this person and his brother, Mr. Joseph M'Nally, of the existence of gold in paying quantities having never left their thoughts, they solicited the co-operation of a party from Queanbeyan to assist them to develop the hidden treasures of the teeming earth, and procured the assistance of W. Sims, a man of practical knowledge as a digger, and from whom I have got my information. This person has stated that it is his opinion that plenty of gold exists, and that could a small band of really industrious men be got together who would assiduously put their shoulder to the wheel, a very handsome paying gold-field would prove itself to the community; and I may remark that the specimen procured by Mr. Sims and shown to me convinces me that a well-organised set of practical men would prove that the precious metal does exist in large quantities at the place indicated by the brothers M'Nally, and from the fact of Mr. Joseph M'Nally having deposited with me one and a half pennyweight of beautiful nuggetty gold, procured from a dry bank near the creek, from a few dishfuls of earth, speaks volumes of itself, and tends to prove that sober and industrious men may, by a trifling sacrifice of time and labour, open up for themselves unbounded wealth, within fourteen miles of the township of Queanbeyan, thus adding another to the many fruitful gold-fields of the colony. I shall feel a pleasure in showing a specimen of the gold procured to any person that wishes to see it, and may remark that J. and W. M'Nally will find pleasure in pointing out the exact locality where it was procured to any person who wishes to try for himself, and who unquestionably, with perseverance, will, with many hundreds in a short time, pronounce Gundaroo Creek for many miles a gold-field second to none in the colony for richness in precious metal. In conclusion, I may remark that, from my knowledge of the quality of the gold procured and its character, it will command the highest prices ruling in the market. Let perseverance and industry be the mark by which to work, and success is sure to crown their efforts, in bringing to light the wealth of Gundaroo."

Tuena.—The weather (says the same paper) has been pretty favourable lately, and the diggers are going to work with good heart. The late flood has unquestionably done a great deal of damage, but it is being repaired with alacrity. The claims that have recently been opened by Crump, M'Donald, and Hollis are turning out very well, and if the weather continues fine I have no doubt that something "stunning" will be the result of the next summer's work. A hundred ounces of gold were taken to town this week by one of our gold buyers, and there is plenty more on the creek awaiting purchasers, who are, however, shy of buying on account of there being no safe escort to Goulburn. Although our yield is not so great as many of the other gold-fields, I see no reason why we should not have an armed escort. The mounted patrol, who are no doubt often profitlessly employed, could easily perform the work, and their occasional presence on this gold-field would show that we have still a connection with Goulburn. The thing appears so simple that I am surprised it has not been accomplished before this.

Escort between Gundagai and Goulburn.—We (the *Goulburn Herald*) understand that a memorial is about to be presented to the Governor-General, praying his Excellency to take the necessary steps to establish an armed escort between Gundagai and this town. This movement has been rendered necessary by the large quantity of gold at the Adelong, and other diggings in the neighbourhood of Gundagai, now in the diggers' hands and for which they can find no purchasers, as the risk of transmitting to Sydney is too great.

Louisa Creek.—We extract the following passage from the letter of a digger now at work at Louisa Creek—"We have had a great deal of rain, which has almost put a stop to mining operations. There are not, in my opinion, more than one-fourth the diggers here that there were when I wrote last. A few are doing well, but the greater part are doing very little. Gold, it is true, can be found anywhere; scarcely a hole is sunk without turning out more or less, and it is in this way that diggers are lured on in the hope of finding the lead, but, in numberless instances, only to meet disappointment. Provisions of every kind are very reasonable. In fact, the place is overstocked with stores. I have bought ham and bacon at 10d. per lb.; cheese, ditto; butter at 2s. 3d. Whatever summer may do for the mining population, winter has certainly not enriched them.—*Bathurst Free Press*.

MINING REGULATIONS.

The following regulations have just been issued at the various gold-fields in the Western District, and appear in the *Bathurst Free Press*.

From and after the first day of September next, the following regulations will be observed in the marking out and occupation of claims:—

No person will be allowed more than two claims, and no party, of whatever number composed, will be allowed more than four claims in all, except in the case of the discovery of any new locality, when the person or persons opening the ground will be entitled to take up claims to the number of ten (10).

Claims in all cases must be in conjunction.

These rules will not apply to the bed of the river, or to previously worked ground.

William Johnson, S. A. G. C.

Liverpool Races.—As the special train will not leave Sydney till 11 o'clock, the first race at Liverpool will not take place till half-past 12.

Fete in the Domain.—Between four and five thousand persons attended the moonlight fete in the Domain last evening. Three bands, including that of the XIth. Regiment, enlivened the scene by a continuous succession of airs, principally quadrilles and polkas. The utmost good order was maintained until towards ten o'clock, when it was observed that preparations were being made for removing a piano which had been placed in a booth, under which a stage had also been erected for the promised concert. At this sight a number of boys present set up a series of yells, which increased to a perfect storm when it was known that the Buckingham Family would not appear. The projectors of the entertainment, who were on the ground in a carriage, were followed, hooted, and, we believe, pelted by the boys, but ultimately made their escape through the speed of their horse. At this the youngsters took their revenge on the booth, which was demolished in a few minutes, the fragments being tossed and scattered about amidst much laughter and fun, which put the company again into good humour. A great number of persons left at ten o'clock, and it is worthy of notice that at that time all the money-takers had left their posts. Great discontent was expressed at the disappointment, the majority having attended solely to hear the Buckingham Family.

A Royal Present.—A letter from Stutgardt states that the King of Wurtemberg is about to send to the Emperor of the French 100 live deer. They will be conveyed to Paris by the Baden and Strasburg railways, in boxes built expressly for their safe transit.

NEWCASTLE.

(From Saturday's Telegraph.)

Sermon.—A sermon was preached at the Court-house on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Poor, Congregational Minister, from Melbourne—in which the reverend gentleman, after congratulating the members of the congregation on the near approach to completion of their new church, impressed upon them the necessity of devoting the utmost attention to religious education, and pointed out the powerful influence which early impressions exerted on the character in after years. At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Mr. Gibson announced that the new church would be opened for public worship on Sunday fortnight, when several ministers were expected from Sydney and elsewhere.

Boat Accident.—On Wednesday last one of the watermen put off from Mr. Waddel's wharf at Stockton, and hoisted sail, he being at the time in a state of intoxication. He had no rudder shipped, and the sheet made fast; a sudden squall from the S.W. overturned the boat, and the man must have perished despite the energetic efforts of Mr. Seaver and some of his neighbours to get to his assistance, had not Mr. M'Clune (master of the schooner Lavina) succeeded in rescuing him and his skiff. It is lamentable to relate, that no sooner was the man landed than he commenced using most abusive and profane language, to the great annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of Stockton. It would be well were the system of licensing watermen, as in Sydney, to be introduced here, as it would enable the magistrates to select men who, from their sober habits, are fit to be entrusted with the safety of their passengers and themselves.

New Tram Waggon.—We have seen a very ingenious model of an improved tram waggon, to be used in the interior of the coal mines, and constructed by Mr. John Howden, of the Lake Macquarie Road. It consists of a square body, the tail board being moveable to facilitate loading, and the whole body moving upon two rollers in grooves half-way along the carriage; on reaching this point a lever, so placed as to disconnect the tail of the waggon from the frame, and at the same time unlock the lower part of the front board, is raised; the body tips off, and its contents are shot out. The front board turns on hinges at the upper part, and thus leaving an opening for the purpose. The model is lying at the office of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

VICTORIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Melbourne, September 12.—The arrival of one mail and the departure of another has diverted the public mind for the last few days from local politics. The candidates for the city have not, however, relaxed in their exertions. Public meetings are daily and nightly addressed by one candidate or the other. The walls are covered with "posters," and the numbers of committee-men are supposed to equal, if not to exceed, the numbers on the electoral roll. The *Argus* of this morning expresses a belief that the following will be the position of the candidates at the close of the poll:

Mr. Stawell
O'Shanassy
Michie
M'Culloch
Langlands

Dr. Greeves
Mr. Smith
Heales
Ebden
Moore.

This list is not likely to be proved correct. Mr. Stawell is tolerably sure of his election, as are also (in a less degree) O'Shanassy and Michie. M'Culloch is highly esteemed among merchants, but is little known to the public except in connection with the "squatting" house of Dennistoun, Brothers. Mr. Langlands is, deservedly, in the confidence of the older colonists; but Dr. Greeves and Mr. Ebden are as well known, and decidedly more active in electioneering tactics. The latter will, I think, be found somewhere near the meridian on the important day. Of Mr. John Thomas Smith's chances, the most sanguine anticipations are indulged in by his friends, and no effort is spared to secure his return. Mr. David Moore has scarcely had a fair chance. Whether from mismanagement or other cause, his meetings with the electors have not been dealt with very liberally by the press. They have not had a fair share of space awarded them.

Following my own judgment, I am prepared to expect a very different list of the successful to that given in the *Argus*. O'Shanassy, Michie, Stawell, Ebden, and Smith, I think likely to be nearer the mark.

There was an important meeting held yesterday, having for its object the securing of the expenditure during the coming season of the large amount which will be available for the purpose of completing the trunk lines to the various gold-fields. The session of the new Legislature will not commence until one-half of the proper season for road making will have passed away, and until then the Government have "constitutionally" no money. The following resolution was passed, but not without great opposition from Mr. O'Shanassy and others, who deprecate the introduction of so dangerous a precedent on the eve of the practical inauguration of Responsible Government, as the expenditure of £500,000 without the consent of the Legislature:—"That experience having shown the summer to be the only period of the year when large contracts for the construction and repair of the roads and bridges of the colony can be carried on to advantage, this meeting is of opinion that the extreme urgency for immediately proceeding with the above-mentioned works fully justifies a departure from the usual and constitutional mode of procedure: and that the Government be petitioned to anticipate the votes of Parliament, by carrying out these works without delay; and, in particular, to direct the attention of the Executive to the urgent necessity of forming side drains along the sides of main roads in the course of formation." The question is in the hands of the Executive, and it remains to be seen whether the responsibility of acting, or the responsibility of "letting alone" will be chosen by the "responsibles."

A meeting of a rather curious character was held on Wednesday, having for its object nothing less than the reformation, for so one may term it, of the "gamins" who hawk *Punches* and the daily and weekly papers about the streets of Melbourne. Laudable as the end of those concerned may be, it will not be achieved without difficulty, for our juvenile news-vendors, young though they be, are already precociously formed in character, and to teach them to restrict their desires of gain by a consideration of the means by which it is to be attained will be no easy task. That they are too "wide-awake" for anything like ordinary "soft sawder," as they would term it, there can be no doubt. A glance at the interpolations of the juvenile auditory, to the remarks of the speakers who addressed them, will clearly show this. To teach them habits of economy in the first instance seems to be the most likely way of proceeding. These lads earn—what between *Argus'*, *Heralds*, *Ages*, *Punches*, and oranges—something between £2 and £3 per week, and when they have each of them a small sum in bank, they will begin to feel like "proprietors," and be more attentive than at present to that which may concern their own welfare and that of society.

We have had two important arrivals of flour; the Lima from San Francisco, and the Sea Star, from Talcahuano.

The Almora has just arrived from Liverpool, with English news to the 2nd July. Consols were 95¼ at that date. The Crimea was evacuated—only 2,000 French troops being left, and they were to leave in a few days.

TASMANIA.

Our advices are to the 8th instant, from Hobart Town and Launceston.

Treating of the prospects of the colony, the *Daily News* of the 8th says: "It is time we had a new Parliament. The present condition of the colony could scarcely be worse, from whatever point of view we regard it. A supine Governor, an incapable Executive, and a moribund Legislature; political indifferentism, social disorganization, and commercial depression; an increasing expenditure and a falling revenue;—these are our circumstances; what are our prospects? What relief may we expect from the dull monotony of general stagnation and prevailing inactivity, either in politics or in business, from the assembling of our new Parliament, and the inauguration of responsible Government? It is to be feared that too much expectation has been expended on this political advent; and that the effect of an organic change of the Constitution upon the trade and commerce of the country has been greatly overrated, or quite misunderstood. It is, of course, almost impossible that a country should pass from such a system of autocratic government as Tasmania has borne too long, to free institutions and popular self-government, without some effect of the change making itself visible in an altered and improved condition of commercial affairs. It is the natural consequence of the expansion of political intelligence and the working of popular systems of legislation and government to stimulate commercial activity and aid the development of a country's resources; just as on the other hand the extension of commerce with other states, and the culture of liberal arts and useful manufactures tend to beget a desire for free institutions, and educate a people, as it were, for the enjoyment of political enfranchisement and democratical Government. But we must not expect that ministerial responsibility is to relieve us from commercial depression, or that Parliamentary Government will remove, as by an infallible specific, all the disorders which now affect the body social, politic, and mercantile. To judge from the apathy which prevails throughout the country, the new Legislature would seem likely to present few remarkable variations from the condition and aspect of its predecessor. Yet it seems impossible that men should find themselves in the noble position of representatives of the intelligence of a free people, entrusted with the farming of their polity, the enactment of their laws, and the control of their Government, without catching, from the very names and forms by which they are surrounded, some enthusiasm worthy of an occasion so momentous,—without communicating to the country they represent some of the ardour and energy inspired by their honourable trust and exalted duties. We hope at least that the legislative era which is about to commence may be illustrated by some measures commensurate with the growing necessities and altered political condition of the community. We trust that we shall not look to Parliament in vain for a well-digested financial policy; for a comprehensive repeal of the existing penal code; a thorough and searching revision of the departmental official system; a sensible and practical land scheme; a liberal provision for education; a total extinction of anything like class legislation;—in short, for wise laws and a government of progress. These are the necessities of the times; these are the boons for which we crave; but they come not to the idle or the indifferent. As we prize their value, we must work for their accomplishment. As we hope to realize their attendant benefits we must strive to make their attainment possible. The constituencies have now their responsibility, as Parliament will shortly have its duties and its powers. Due consciousness of the one must beget a just appreciation and proper exercise of the other; and in proportion as the electors are discriminating and exacting now, we may hope to find the Legislature energetic and conscientious hereafter. With ourselves, then, rest mainly the character and composition of that Parliament from which we have hoped so much. Such as are the representatives of our choice shall be the government of our necessity. Let us be wise in time, lest we repent too late.

We are informed by a passenger by the Black Swan, that Ford, the notorious forger, has been apprehended at Geelong, where he was following his old profession, and drawing cash from banks where he never had any assets. If this be the case, he will be tried in Victoria, and will not be returned to this colony until after the expiration of such sentence as may be passed on him. We have also heard that Mr. Board, the Immigration Agent at Melbourne, intends to prosecute Mr. Edwards, the late master of the Vixen, for falsely stating that he brought over no passenger from this port, Ford having confessed since his arrest that he arrived by the Vixen. Edwards had been brought up at the police office, Williamstown, previous to that, on the same charge, but there was then no evidence to convict him, and the case was dismissed.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that, about five years since, Messrs. Hopkins, W. Rout, and the Sunday School Union, gave each £5 for a prize or prizes for the best essay on "The Advantages of Sabbath Schools." Seven were submitted to the adjudicators, the Revs. Dr. Lillie and W. R. Wade. The first prize was unanimously awarded to an essay entitled "Sabbath Schools, the Nursery of the Church." The death of its authoress is announced in the usual place in our columns of to-day. Mrs. Bielby had been ill for some time, and died yesterday at the early age of twenty-nine. She was much respected, indeed beloved by all who knew her.—*Colonial Times*.

Launceston Markets.—September 6th.

By last advices received from Sydney and Melbourne yesterday, we hear of the arrival of about 1800 tons of flour at Sydney from Valparaiso, at Melbourne of 5718 bags of wheat from Talcahuano, and also 2213 bags of flour from Adelaide. Flour had declined about £2 per ton at Sydney, but this had not affected prices at Melbourne, and our millers continue to quote last week's rates, as they anticipate a brisk demand from Melbourne, to replace supplies required by country storekeepers at the diggings. Flour per ton of 2000 lbs. at steam mill Tamar, (Thompson and Co.,) fine, £25, seconds, £23. North Esk mill, (Colquhoun) fine, £24, seconds £21. Grain—Wheat, per bushel, 9s 6d to 10s; oats, ditto, 4s.9d to 6s; barley, English, ditto, none for sale; ditto, Cape, ditto, 5s to 6s 6d; bran, ditto, 1s 9d to 2s; pollard, ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; sharps, per cwt. 12s; bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 11d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 8th instant.

Political On Dits.—Rumour is busy in arranging the details of our new Constitution. The talk on 'Change yesterday was that Mr. Finniss and Mr. Bonney are to form part of our first responsible Ministry in the offices which they respectively hold at present; and that Mr. G. M. Waterhouse is to have a seat for Adelaide and the post of Colonial Treasurer. Several lists of the *personnel* of the new House are in circulation. It is also said that our new Act may be returned to us within a month.—*Register*.

Progress of the Governor.—By the steamer Moolgewanke, returned to the Goolwa from her trading voyage up the Murray, we learn that the M. R. S. N. Co.'s steamer Melbourne, with his Excellency and Lady Macdonnell and their suite, arrived at the junction of the Darling on Sunday, August 31st, all well, and on the following day resumed their progress up the Murray.—*Register*.

Tramway from Strathalbyn to Port Elliot.—A party of surveyors are now engaged in taking levels, in connection with the proposed scheme of constructing a tramway from Strathalbyn to Port Elliot. The country is alleged by inhabitants of the district to be of an exceedingly favourable character for carrying out such an undertaking.

The Mouth of the Murray.—It was stated by Mr. Baker, at a meeting held at Mount Barker on Friday, the 29th ultimo, that the lake into which the Murray waters emptied themselves previously to entering the sea had recently been examined by Mr. Goyder, who had reported favourably as to the removal of the barrier of rocks which at present encumbers the mouth of the river, and causes the accumulations of sand, thus making the navigation so difficult. The probable cost was supposed to be not more than a few thousands of pounds.

Reported Discovery of Coal.—The larger specimen of the substance recently found at Yankalilla, to which we referred on Saturday as being on its way into town, has arrived. After a careful examination under the blow-pipe, the conclusion has been reached that it is not coal at all, but probably basaltic hornblende. Mr. Hewett has claimed the reward offered by the Government for the discovery of a coal-field, in the event of the substance discovered turning out to be coal, which is not, in our opinion, probable.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Nearly two years ago I wrote a letter requesting you would have it inserted in your valuable journal, with which request you kindly complied; the purport of the letter was to advocate the prohibition of the sale of meat on Sundays, which prohibition would be a cause of much relief and great benefit to many, more particularly in a religious sense, as it would be the means of allowing us butchers to spend our Sabbaths like Christians, and receive that spiritual instruction which all require; but without a relaxation from manual labour on that day to which they are at present compelled, it is all but impossible for a very large number of them to partake, and on the other hand it will be injurious to none, for the work required of us on Sundays we can perform for the public on Saturday afternoons as well, and more to their satisfaction; and I believe that not one in fifty would object to the alteration; and were the public but aware of the amount of evil caused by keeping a great number of boys who are employed in the trade from their several places of worship on that day from year to year, and see those boys grow to manhood without imbibing even a thought of religion, they would be greatly surprised. After the letter above referred to appearing in your paper, a number of butchers conferred on the subject, and nearly all agreeing in the opinion that it is the greatest evil that could possibly be inflicted upon them, determined upon petitioning the then Legislature, which petition was presented to the Council, I believe, by Mr. Parkes, and never since, that I know of, referred to.

Now, Sir, if, through the medium of your excellent journal, you would call the attention of our present liberal Council to the subject, either by inserting this or by any other means you may deem more advisable, I am persuaded they would pass a bill prohibiting the sale of meat on Sundays,

And you will much oblige

A BUTCHER.

Sydney, September 13th, 1856.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE RAILWAY.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen, I fully expected that on the opening of the railway to Liverpool the inhabitants of the district would have the opportunity of getting to the city by a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance, and that we should also be enabled to get our goods brought up much cheaper than by the drays; but I find such is not the case; that not only the fares for passenger traffic have greatly increased, but that a dray load of goods can be brought from Sydney at the same price as one or two articles can by rail. I received per train on Friday last, one small horsehair couch, and a small single half-tester iron bedstead, with mattress and palliasse, for which I paid freight £1 10s. 3d. Now the weight of these articles did not exceed 3 cwt., which was fully 10s. per cwt. Had I engaged one of the Liverpool hay teams, I could have had these articles brought up for 7s. 6d., or 10s. at the most, and delivered at my door. Previous to the rail opening to Liverpool, I used to pay 2s. per the coach to Parramatta, and 3s. 6d. for 1st class ticket to Sydney by rail; but the charge from Liverpool now is 7s. 6d. by 1st class. It will therefore be seen that we derive no benefit by rail at the present charges, nor is it any saving or convenience to have our goods brought by it; and therefore it will be to our advantage to employ the hay teams and carriers to bring our goods, and travel by our own conveyance.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. ROWE.

September 15th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I have lately noticed a series of valuable articles in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, signed "Honestas," purporting to be a "Review of the gold-fields of Australia," &c. The writer is evidently a gentleman perfectly conversant with his subject; and I should be glad if, in any future remarks of his, he would state his opinion whether there is a probability of rich *leads* of gold being discovered in any of the fields in this colony, similar to those he has stated so frequently characterise the Victoria mines. I am induced to make this request in consequence of the late discoveries in New England appearing to differ so essentially from those already known.

I remain, your obedient servant,

AUSTRALIAN.

15th September, 1856.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company was held this day at 2 p.m. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned to this day fortnight.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold by auction to-day, on the ground, the lease of fifty-seven allotments of land in South Sydney, at from 6s. to 12s. per foot per annum. The rental realised was £687 per annum; the buyers having the option of purchasing within seven years at 20 years' purchase, making the rent represent 5 per cent. of the fee simple. The lots leased as above, if taken up by the lessees at this rate, would amount as a freehold to £13,740. The sale throughout was well attended, and the competition was very brisk.

Messrs. Frith and Payten sold to-day Marzetti's stout, slightly damaged, at 9s.; much, 8s. 10d.; pints, 6s. Ale, slightly damaged, 9s.; pints, 5s.; and Lion brand tobacco, in bond, slightly damaged, at 9½d. per lb.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert disposed to-day of a quantity of furniture at fair prices.

By the City of Sydney we have news from Melbourne to the 12th instant, and from England to July the 3rd. The English funds had risen, and consols were quoted 95½ to ⅝; three per cents., 96½ to ⅝; bank stock, 217 to 218; Exchequer bills, 13 to 16 prem. The revenue returns for the quarter ending 30th of June show an increase of £122,052 on the corresponding quarter of last year. The increase for the year ending 30th June was also very satisfactory, and amounted to not less than £4,101,629, as compared with the year ending the 30th of June, 1853.

From the *Melbourne Prices Current and Shipping List*, dated the 11th instant, we take the latest report of the Melbourne Markets.

The unsettled state of the weather still interferes with business. During the last ten days heavy rains have fallen. The rates of cartage have remained high, preventing the execution of orders, and though a great improvement will assuredly commence as soon as the fine weather sets in, we cannot until then anticipate an active trade with the interior. Ballaarat is, we learn, well supplied, but stocks are low at most of the northern diggings, and considerable impetus has been given to trade by the discovery of a new gold-field (Dunolly) to the north-west of Bendigo. The numerous arrivals of merchandise within the last three days have caused a slight suspension of business, but as the goods were known to be on the way, no great alteration in prices is likely to arise.

Liquors.—In spirits there is no change in prices to record. Brandy is by no means firm. The activity in rum has ceased in great measure, but without reduction of rates. Old tom of best brands, continues in fair demand, but whiskey is decidedly lower, and much neglected. Wines remain without alteration, if we except a little more demand for summer wines. Bottled as well as draught beer, is firm and certainly not lower. In liqueurs, Maraschino and Curacoa are in better demand, and stocks being small, may be quoted 35s. to 38s. 6d.

Tobacco continues very dull. Imports from the United States still continue to add to our already excessive stocks. We hear of small sales of honeydew, half-pounds at 14d., Barrett's has been offered at a trifle under 1s. 6d. Sheepwash tobacco is in good demand.

Candles maintain quotations.

Groceries.—Teas continue firm. The coffee per Marian has affected the market, and we quote at a small decline. Dried fruits generally are without change. Figs being superabundant are lower in price, and not of ready sale. The sugar market is brisk; a good demand exists, and, as we understand, stocks of this article are very low in the interior. Prices are very firm, particularly for grocery sorts.

Oilmen's Stores are still abundant and neglected; sales can only be effected at very low rates.

Breadstuffs, &c.—Flour is still in a most unsettled state. Speculators are in the market, but seem unwilling to enter largely into purchases except at reduced rates, to which holders generally by no means appear inclined to submit. Several considerable transactions, one to a large extent, are reported this afternoon, but the prices have not transpired; £26 is, we consider, a fair quotation for best Adelaide brands, though sales are reported as having been made to-day under that figure. Haxall we quote rather lower. Wheat is at 10s. 6d. per bushel. Oats are in good demand at 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Scotch oats, 6s. to 6s. 3d. The stocks of rice on the northern diggings being low, a speculative demand has arisen for this article, and fine Patna is worth £22 to £23 per ton.

Provisions.—Arrivals of provisions being large, this market is very dull. Bacon and hams are lower, and the excessive quantity of new Irish butter to hand (the British Trident brings 2500 firkins) prevents an accurate quotation.

Metals generally are lower in price. Arrivals of iron have been large, and the article generally is very dull of sale.

Timber.—The cargo of deals per Triton was submitted to the hammer on the 9th instant. The prices realised were 12 x 3, 9½d per foot; 11 x 3, 8¼d ditto; 10 x 3, 7 d ditto; 9 x 3, 6¼d ditto. Sales of assorted invoices of American white pine at £14 5s to £14 10s have been effected on the wharf.

In other articles of import we have no remark to offer.

Our advices from New Zealand are to the 25th ultimo. From the *New Zealand Spectator* we extract the latest commercial intelligence:—

The last month, during which our commercial article has been omitted through circumstances which we could not control, has not presented any noticeable features. The Cheetah and Lady Grey have arrived from Sydney; the Harp, from Hobart Town, with a cargo of Tasmanian produce and guano; and, more recently, the William Alfred from Sydney. The news brought by the last named vessel, respecting the prices of wheat and flour in the Sydney market, has given a little elasticity to the produce market here; and should the rates be sustained, it will prove a decided and seasonable boon both to our farmers and to the natives, who have, it is believed, considerable stocks of grain on hand.

The following prices were realised at Messrs. Bethune and Hunter's sale:—7 tons of old hay (pressed for exportation) brought £5 10s. per ton; two sets iron harrows, £5 10s. each; 4 sets cart harness, £5 10s to £7; pearl barley, 3½d per lb.; rye grass seed, 6d per lb.; 21 bags wheat, 7s 6d per bushel of 62 lbs; 15 bags ditto; 8s per bushel; 10 very common double double barrel guns at £2 each; tobacco in half-tierces was offered at 1s 2d per lb, but did not find a purchaser; the wrapping paper was bought in at 14s per ream; and shot at 30s per cwt.

Yesterday, subsequently to the arrival of the William Alfred, Messrs. R. J. Duncan and Co. obtained £22 per ton for a very inferior sample of flour, and £25, we have heard, was obtained by another firm for a better sample ex Mary Thompson, from Nelson. A rather large transaction in wheat was also effected, 1400 bushels having been sold for exportation at about 9s 6d per bushel.

On the whole, we believe that the opinion expressed in our last article, "that in the midst of the commercial ordeal through which we are passing there are substantial reasons for consolation and hope," has been borne out by subsequent facts. Of the large cargo brought by the Libertas we know that a great portion has already changed hands. Consignments of bottled beer, ale, and porter, in hogsheads, wines and spirits, oilmen's stores, nails, and currants, have been placed at paying rates; and though dealers are still cautious and money scarce yet we think sales are more easily effected than they were a few weeks since. Of colonial and Eastern produce generally stocks are rather heavy and dull of sale. Prices therefore cannot be quoted with much certainty, but the following may be taken as about current rates. Tea: congou, in chests and half-chests, £5 5s to £5 10s per chest. Sugars: Pampangs, £33 to £35 per ton; Mauritius (ordinary), £37 to £40; ditto, fine light, £45 to £47; A. S. Company's prices, No. 1 and Cossipore, £54 to £56.

We have received papers from Tasmania to the 8th instant, the following is taken from the *Daily News* of that date:—

The want of confidence which we noticed in our last report, as springing up in this community, has, during the past week, been somewhat strengthened and confirmed by various failures and meetings of creditors, which have been called together for the purpose of giving time to those who are unable to meet their engagements. We have no doubt that many of those who commenced business within the past two or three years, calculating on a continuance of the amount of business then doing, will now find to their cost, that they have taken premises on terms which the altered state of things now existing no longer warrants them in holding; and if we add to the high rent paid, the great falling off in business, a disposition on the part of the banks to stop all accommodation, we think the present crisis one which we might reasonably have expected.

We trust, however, that the storm has now nearly passed over, and that it will soon be our duty as it will be our delight, to record a better state of things, and speak confidently of better prospects.

We still feel confident of the success of the gold discoveries in this island, and doubt not that the coming spring will do much for us.

The flour market remains in a very unsettled state; the stocks are light, but there is little disposition evinced by any one to buy, except for immediate wants, and may be quoted at £28 per ton, as the closing price of the week.

Wheat is in fair demand at 10s. 9d. per bushel of [illegible]; in this article also the market is bare, but the supplies keep pace with the consumption, and any arrivals would immediately cause a reduction in price.

Bran saleable at 1s 6d per bushel of 20 lbs.

Oats of good quality scarce, and in demand at 5s 9d to 6s per bushel.

Hay, loose, has advanced to £8 per ton.

Potatoes plentiful at 50s per ton.

Timber market still continues active, but prices are slightly tending downwards.

Brandy is more enquired after, and holders are firm at our quotations.

Rum: a considerable parcel has arrived by the Clio, from Liverpool, which has been placed at 4s 6d per gallon.

Coffee is still scarce, and good samples in demand at high rates.

Sugar market is still inactive; but the advance and demand in the Melbourne market will no doubt, soon cause prices to advance here.

Tea dull of sale, with large stocks.

Messrs. E. H. Moss and Co., of Liverpool, make the following observations on the sale of steamships in their circular of the 1st June:—

The demand since our last for efficient screw steamships of light draft of water, and cargo capacity for 500 to 600 tons has increased, and the utility of good tug boats is becoming so evident, that the Russian, Swedish, and other northern merchants have become extensive purchasers during the last month.

This is a good opening for screw vessels, with cargo capacity and passenger accommodation, to run between the ports in the Danube and Constantinople; we are assured they would pay well, and our applications from merchants at Galatz, Ismail, Ibrail, &c., &c., urging our friends to promote such a service are very numerous.

We would also call your attention to several magnificent auxiliary screw steamers, full ship rigged, having every requisite improvement adapted to carry out the projected postal services to Australia; one of these, No. 1, is in course of construction, and will be ready for sea in about four months; another, No. 4, is at present in the Government service for a short period; the owners are anxious to sell on reasonable terms. We shall be happy to forward you specifications, price, &c., &c.

We call your particular attention to No. 79, a new iron paddle boat, of 440 horse-power, nominal, and speed 17 miles per hour; her great passenger accommodation renders her one of the most desirable boats in our list for some of the stages in the Eastern Route, say Suez to Aden, or Madras to Point de Galle, &c., &c.

This circular having all the privileges of a newspaper, and as such circulated through the continent of Europe, and all commercial places abroad, as well as in the United Kingdom, renders it the best medium for buyers and sellers making known their requirements, to which we always give gratuitous insertion.

Our extensive connection with steam ship and iron sailing ship builders, gives us superior facilities for entering into contracts, and we are at all times prepared to furnish estimates, specifications, and tracings, of any required description of vessels and machinery. Should you desire vessels of any class to be built, by describing to us the nature of the service, tonnage, and passenger accommodation required, we will forward you estimates of cost.

The decree of the Emperor of the French, permitting the affranchisement of English vessels, will expire in October next, and we urge our friends in France to make their purchases before that period expires.

Chartering.—We have many orders for six or twelve months charter for screw colliers, also for screws of very light draft of water, all of which we can place on good terms.

We will be glad to receive consignments of steamers, ships, or produce; our facilities for all descriptions of business in connection with shipping, being equal to those of any other respectable house in the port.

As there are several firms of the same name in town, and our letters have been detained in consequence, we request our friends to be particular in addressing us correctly, and post-pay their letters.

ALARMING STATE OF ITALY.

(From the Times, 18th June.)

Nothing can be more painful than the accounts which we daily receive of the social condition of the Italian Peninsula. From the gorges of the Tyrol to the southern extremity of the Neapolitan dominions, that beautiful country is given up to brigandage and misery. A stern military despotism aggravates, but does not repress, the general license. We are not about to enter upon the political or diplomatic aspect of the question, save in so far as a simple statement of facts must necessarily be regarded as ground for interference. England can have no selfish objects in view in the Italian Peninsula. We would not accept territory there, were it offered us; we do not desire even influence, if the wretched inhabitants were once relieved from the tyranny under which they are suffering. The best result for which we can wish is a strong and united Italy—in other words, the readmission of Italy into the fellowship of nations as a distinct and powerful member of the European confederacy. In past times we have been severely blamed by hot-headed enthusiasts and by men still more energetic in action, though not so honest in intention, because we refused to throw the weight of British influence into their scale. This is a policy in which it is to be hoped the statesmen who guide the destinies of our country will still persevere. England can take no part in petty risings and midnight conspiracies. Whatever we do must be done in the broad light of day. Our intervention, whenever it may take place, must be well meditated beforehand, effectual, and decisive. With all this we had rather avoid the necessity of action. We had rather that the petty potentates who, under the protection of Austrian arms, at present afflict the Italian Peninsula should of their own accord pursue wiser counsels. Humanity, however, cannot much longer tolerate the fact that one of the fairest portions of the earth's surface should be given up to desolation and sorrow without a result. The present political system of Italy has no future. It is not a system of which we can say that after a certain period of misery it may produce better things. Forty years have elapsed since the Italian States were handed over by the Viennese negotiators to the fostering care of their native Princes, and to the paternal corrections of Austria, and what has been the result? From 1815 to 1856 one long accusing wail has ascended from Italy. Even now while we write, from one end of Italy to the other, with the single exception of the Sardinian dominions, we find nothing but military prisons, military arrests, military executions; the country gorged with police spies; fear and suspicion everywhere; universal lamentation for the past, sorrow for the present, and despair for the future.

In Lombardy, in Parma, in the Pontifical States, in Naples, society is thoroughly disorganised. The strong hand of Austrian power, indeed, makes itself everywhere felt, and naturally in Lombardy to a greater extent than elsewhere. But even in that province the agents of Austria have taken the alarm, and are multiplying their own precautions and the misery of the inhabitants. The conscription is now enforced with even more than Austrian vigour. Married men are carried away from their homes; only sons, who were never called out, save when war was raging, are compelled to enter the Austrian barracks. M. Burger and his agents see warning spectres around them every, and every warm breeze from the Mediterranean whispers in their ears the accursed name of Piedmont. Nine-tenths, however, of the affliction which weighs upon the rich plains of Lombardy never can be known, save by a chance revelation such as that which reached us the other day when Felice Orsini escaped from that dreary stronghold of Mantua which has witnessed so much of human suffering. From Parma there is nothing new, and this is the worst possible intelligence. The same system of stern despotism under the auspices of an Austrian General prevails as heretofore. Military law continues in full rigour. There is no trade, for there is no security for property or life. There is no amusement, for who can divert his thoughts from his own miseries, and the miseries of all around? In Tuscany the Grand Duke, who has just returned to his beautiful capital, is employing the first moments of his return to make a Concordat with the See of Rome, on the model of the Concordat which has been passed between Rome and Austria. The effects of this unwise measure have already so clearly appeared in the latter country that even Austrian statesmen have been compelled to make application to Rome for relief from the spiritual tyranny of their ecclesiastical guides. M. de la Tour du Pin, the French Representative at Florence, has been instructed to assure the Tuscan Government that it may reckon upon the support of France, if it can summon up strength at the eleventh hour to resist the attack of the Pontifical *menours*; but we have little hope from the imbecility and bigotry of the petty potentate who at present reigns over Tuscany under the shadow of the Austrian flag. Let us cross the Tuscan frontier and enter the Papal dominions. Everywhere we meet with foreign soldiers, Austrians and reluctant Frenchmen whose bayonets protect the successor of St. Peter and his ecclesiastical advisers from violence and armed attack even at the seat of their power. The land is going out of cultivation. No attempt is made to educe the many virtues of that fertile soil. A spell is laid over the moral as well as the physical development of the country.

In the Sacred City men dare scarcely whisper their apprehensions into the ears of their closest friends. Turn where a Roman will, the trail of a police agent taints the air. Brigandage has arrived at such a pitch that it is dangerous throughout Romagna to go even two or three miles from a town at mid-day. In Ancona political arrests are the order of the day. This is the way in which the peace of Italy is preserved. This is a *buono stato* for the preservation of which it is worth while to contend. It is entirely maintained by the bayonets of Austria and of France. The Pontifical army consists, as it is said, on paper, of 18,000 men, but not half of this number is forthcoming. Of the two Swiss regiments, one is a mere skeleton. Let the Austrian and French troops be withdrawn to-morrow, and, according to all human probability, the next day the Pope would again be an exile from his own dominions. The only notice we have received of any attempt at improvement amounts to this, that Cardinal Antonelli is preparing a reply to the memorandum of Count Cavour and the speech of Lord Palmerston. To give this important State document the greater publicity, the Pope has actually caused it to be inserted in the *Giornale di Roma*. The whole will be forwarded to Paris by the pious hands of Cardinal Patrizi for the instruction of the northern world. It is to Cardinal Antonelli that the maintenance of the present severe policy is attributed. The Pope, it is said, rightly or wrongly, shudders at the misery and desolation by which he is surrounded, and would gladly undo Antonelli's work. Cannot some means be devised to liberate the Pontiff from the thraldom in which he is held?

It is always with reluctance that we fix attention even for a moment upon the state of Naples. The interference of Austria, if, indeed, any of an effective nature ever took place, has not been attended with much effect. The King has retired in sullen disgust at his own unpopularity, or in apprehension of worse consequences, to Gaeta. To the Palace at this spot, so distant from the capital of his dominions, the Ministers who wish to communicate with their Sovereign on affairs of state are compelled to travel. Even when they arrive at their destination they are with difficulty admitted into the presence of the King. He cannot bear to hear of the effects of his own misrule. The picture of this modern despot, who in all but energy resembles the miscreant whom Tacitus has described to us, is striking enough. So much misery and so much crime,—why should these ever be the portion of that beautiful land? From the advices we receive we fear the arrests continue almost as freely as ever. To give an idea of the condition of those unfortunate persons who are at present in the power of the Neapolitan police we here re-copy an extract from our Italian correspondence. The state of things described in it existed at the end of last month, and we have no reason to suppose it has been at all modified in the course of the last fortnight:—

"I must again call your attention to the condition of the prisoners in Monte Sarchio. Of Baron Poerio I have spoken fully, but not of others, who are labouring under different forms of disease, as Schiavone, who has lost the use of one eye and nearly that of the other; Dono, who has been in the place set aside as the hospital for five months; Pironti, labouring under paralysis, unable to move, and in chains; and, not to mention more, a young man of 34 years, called Alfonso Zeuli, who is dying of consumption from the dampness of his prison, reduced to a skeleton, scarcely able to breathe or to speak; he has had the last sacrament administered to him, and yet he is in chains! Closer than a brother his fetters cling to his withered limbs, and no civilized age or country will ever perhaps have witnessed such a proof of the tenacity of cruelty and vindictiveness. I tell you a fact that cannot be disputed, and though a thousand other facts equally deplorable are continually occurring, to the ruin of this country, statesmen will wonder at and regret the 'extreme opinions' of the Italians, talk grandiloquently about the 'sacred principle of non-intervention,' and advocate the right of a Sovereign to call in assistance to goad and pen up his cattle. 'O Lord! how long?' well may every Italian exclaim."

Poor Poerio's condition has been so fully laid before our readers upon a former and recent occasion that we need not dwell upon it here. Of Naples it is sufficient to say, in a word, that things remain unchanged. What was true of Naples three and six months ago is substantially true at the present moment. Now, whether are those statesmen revolutionists who wish to arrive at such moderate reforms throughout the Italian Peninsula as may carry comfort and hope to the hearts of the afflicted people, or those who meet the last efforts of their grim despair with the extremity of military law? One way or another action must ere long take place in Italy. Let us hope that it may be such as will insure the reign of peace, not such as will lead to continuous terror and bloodshed!

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ROUTES—PANAMA TO AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

While thanking you very cordially, as one of the public, for your interesting and most instructive article on the complicated political geography of Central America, give me leave to supply one seemingly trivial, but in reality very important, deficiency that is implied rather than expressed, or left unexpressed, I should say, at the close of your remarks. After enumerating the several projected schemes of intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific, you say "the only one undertaken, and that is now near completion, is the Panama Railway." Such phrase leaves the impression that the Panama Railway is not completed, which is not the case. This great enterprise, the dream of enthusiasts and philosophers, adventurers, and legislators, during many generations, and which long occupied the prescient mind of the present ruler of France, has been in perfect working order for more than twelve months, uninterrupted for a single day, save by two recent lamentable occurrences one a scandalous outrage by some New Granadian desperadoes, whose signal chastisement has been insisted on by the United States' Government; the other an accident through the overturning of an engine down a steep embankment.

The railway is the great, and at present the only highway between the oceans. All the treasures and troops and governmental materiel of every kind, to and from California and the Atlantic seaboard of the Union, pass over it. A new and most miscellaneous traffic in all the produce of the west coast of South America, including Costa Rica coffee, Peruvian guano, and Pacific whale oil, is springing up in consequence of the facilities thus afforded as compared with the tedious time-consuming, and therefore expensive transit round Cape Horn. By way of the Isthmus a large and fast-increasing trade is being prosecuted between England and the Pacific; and any practical man who knows the tendency and requirements of that trade, and of the more extended trade and postal services which may, at a very small expense, and with great promptitude, be linked with it, is perfectly well aware that Panama is the easiest, cheapest, and most expeditious route to Australia.

This was abundantly shown four years ago, before Lord Jocelyn's Committee, by Mr. Lowe, the present Vice-President of the Board of Trade, by Sir Edward Belcher (than whom no man is better entitled to speak on the subject), and by several others. All the arguments then adduced have been rendered doubly cogent since by the opening and regular working of the Panama Railway. With the Atlantic terminus of that line (Aspinwall) our Royal West India mail has a regular packet communication, thus securing half the whole distance to Australia to begin with. All that would be necessary, therefore, to complete the other half, would be to place steamers on the Pacific side suitable to that navigation. By this means, and only by this means, would any direct postal advantages be given to our important and thriving colony of New Zealand, where there would be a coaling station (the only one necessary), the steamer thence proceeding straight either to Melbourne or Sydney, a branch steamer at the same time going to either of these ports, and so on the return voyage.

Here would be but one transhipment the whole way, while there must be several by the eastern (Ceylon) route, a fatal objection to all but the wealthiest class of passengers; and only by that route which passengers can traverse cheaply can bulky mails, including newspapers, Parliamentary papers, and books be conveyed. No crotchet or ideality is involved in this. Had the Panama Railway been in existence at the time Lord Jocelyn's Committee reported they would have reported in favour of the Panama route. Not only is the railway now opened, and by it (without steamers on the Pacific) Australian news is received with great speed by way of Callao, but the Royal West India mail-boats punctually ply to and from the Atlantic side of the railway, and would ply on the Pacific side also if public interests only were concerned. Any of your innumerable intelligent readers can readily test the accuracy of these statements, of your obedient servant,

The London Agent of the Panama Company.

The anniversary meeting of the charity children took place a few days ago at St. Paul's. It was a very impressive sight. There were 4000 children present, and 8000 spectators. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the receipts amounted to £467 16s. 9d.

Prince Alfred.—The royal lodge in Windsor Great Park, formerly occupied by George IV., has just been put in a fitting state for the reception of Prince Alfred, now in his twelfth year, in order that the young Prince may uninterruptedly pursue his studies; more particularly that portion comprising engineering, under his tutor, Lieut. Cowell, of the Royal Engineers.

Movements of Sovereigns.—"We believe we can safely announce," says the *Courier de Marseille*, "that the visit of the Emperor to Algeria is absolutely decided on, and that it will take place before long.—The Emperor Alexander is about to visit Riga, and on the 10th June will hold a grand military review.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria will return to Vienna in a few days from the Chateau of Luxembourg. The Empress, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, expects to be confined about the middle of June. The ex-King Regent of Portugal arrived at Tangiers on the 20th, and was received with great honour. The marriage of Donna Amalia of Spain and Prince Adalbert of Batavia will most likely take place about the middle of next month."

AVERY'S PATENT PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES, counter scales, bar weights, &c. C. F. EDWARDS, George-street, 8 doors from Bathurst-street.

EARTHENWARE.—A large assortment just opened. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street, 8 doors past Bathurst-street.

SLATE CISTERNS, preferable to lead, iron, or other material, for cleanliness, cost, and durability; Iron Gates and Standards, with pinched rail, for fencing; Iron Frame Skylights, Cements, &c. HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

BLASTING POWDER, cheap.—IREDALE and CO.

FOR SALE—
Invoices of linseed oil
Turps, white and red leads
Paints, &c.
IREDALE and CO.

FOR SALE—
Cart springs, all sizes, with scroll irons
Octagon cast steel, ½, 5-8, ¾, 7-8, and 1 inch
Oval ditto ditto, ½, 5-8, ¾, 7-8, 1, 1-8, and 1½ inch
Square ditto ditto, 3-8, ½, 5-8, ¾, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, 1¼, and 1½.
L in circle—Blister steel, 10 tons
Dash irons, for gigs
Gig and cart steps
Shackles, &c.
IREDALE and CO.

FOR SALE—
100 cases Collins' American axes, handled
25 cases broad hatchets
48 dozen polished cast steel hay and stable forks
168 dozen American brooms, wired
The above goods are just landed, and in beautiful condition.
IREDALE and CO.

ROMAN CEMENT, ON SALE, at LENEHAN'S Stores, Castlereagh-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Lease of a most desirable Family Residence, lately in the occupation of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Henbury Cottage, near the Railway Terminus, Newtown. The premises comprise seven spacious rooms, with all that can be desired in a suburban residence together with eleven acres ground, excellent garden orchard, and paddock, fowl yard, coach house and stable dairy and laundry, together with outhouses detached kitchen, and other conveniences. The situation is delightful, being close to the residence of Thomas Holt Esq., on the Newtown Road. For particulars apply to COHEN and HARBOTTLE, Bank Auction Rooms.

FOR SALE, Allotment of Land, near Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street. Apply W. TAYLOR, Market-street West.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Muntz's patent metal, 16 to 24 ozs.
Lead piping, ½ inch
Sheet lead, 4 and 6 lbs
Holloware
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6.
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's
American hops
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's brand
Champagne, various brands
Case brandy pale cognac.
Lowndes's old tom
Bottled ale and porter, Byass's and Marzetti's
Ind and Coope's strong Romford ale
Taylor's porter
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
INVOICES boots and shoes, velvet wine corks, moleskin trousers, doeskin and alpaca clothing, stair damask, pilot jackets and trousers, Louis Braun's hats and caps, glass lustres, door mats, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street

HANDSOME PLATE-GLASS SHOP-FRONTS.—The undersigned are the holders of all the large sizes of plate-glass in the market; the following, for instance:—10 feet x 4 feet, 10 feet x 3 feet, 10 feet x 2½ feet, 9 feet x 3 feet, 8 feet x 2½ feet, as well as an extensive assortment of smaller sizes, which enables them confidently to defy all competition in this branch of their business. BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES, Ridge Cap, Guttering, Down Pipe; brackets, screws, and nails for ditto. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street, 8 doors past Bathurst-street.

IRON.—A large assortment, now landing, ex Zaanstroom, flat, round, and square; hoop iron, sheet iron. C. F. EDWARDS, George-street, 8 doors from Bathurst-street.

TO THE RETAIL BUTCHERS of Sydney and the Suburbs.—The undersigned are purchasers of bones and shop fat, at a considerable advance in price. Contracts taken from one to twelve months, or by the week. Cash on delivery if preferred. N.B.—Wanted to Purchase, two good strong carts. HENRY BELL and CO., Newtown.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES.—The true American Baking Stoves, for any sort of fuel. Also, Chairs in packages, Tubs in nests, Buckets, and other American goods. Country storekeepers and others will find their orders promptly executed. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 180, York-street.

PORT WINE.—On SALE, ex Rodney and Primula Page's port wine, bottled in Oporto, in one dozen cases. E. C. WEEKES and CO., George-street.

NAVIGATION.—Practical Navigation taught by Mr. W. WATT. For terms apply to No. 86, Gloucester-street.

DRAB, BEAVER, and SHELL HATS, for the SUMMER.—Now landing, from the Clyde and Sea King, 28 cases of drab beaver, shell, French, and ladies' riding hats of the best quality and latest fashions; also, a large supply of 1 and 1½ inch gold navy lace, gold oak leaf ditto, embroidered crowns, cannons, gold shoulder cord, livery bands, cockades, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order. R. MOUNTCASTLE, 294, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED, ex recent arrivals,

Marzetti's ale and porter	Manila cigars, No. 2
Ocean's stout	Whybrow's bottled fruits
Hunt's port, treble diamond and quadruple diamond	Feast's pint pickles
	Rio coffee
Ocean's fine pale sherry	Congou tea, ex Dragon, in chests and half-chests.
Negrohead tobacco, lion brand	

LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

PURE MILK, per RAILWAY.—Cabramatta Dairy Depot, corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets. From Wednesday next, September 10th a constant supply of pure new milk will be on hand.

Parties wishing to have milk delivered are requested to leave their address at the Depot.

Milkmen supplied on liberal terms.

EDWARD BYRNES, manager.

REAL Yorkshire Jet Ornaments, best assortment in Sydney. G. D. HARRISON, 569, George-st. South

FOR SALE—
One 8 horse-power portable steam engine, on wheels, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln
One 5 horse-power ditto ditto
One 4 horse-power ditto ditto
One 10 horse-power stationary engine
One 1 horse-power ornamental steam engine
Two 2-ton portable cranes, on wheels
Two 2-ton wall cranes
Crab winches. Pile driving machine
One 2-story iron house, 20 x 27 x 20 feet
Four casks crucibles, for melting all kinds of metal
Galvanised and corrugated iron, 20, 22, and 24 guage
Gunpowder, blasting and sporting
Patent safety fuse
Paints, white, black, red, green, and blue
Turpentine, whiting, Stockholm tar
Cordage, 1 to 7 inch; gunny bags, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

LIME.—Fresh kiln-burnt screened Lime, at E. J. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf.

TO DEALERS and FAMILIES.—Van Diemen's Land Potatoes.—Now on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, about thirty tons of the finest potatoes. Van Diemen's Land and Adelaide Flour. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office and Warehouse, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 13th August.

FINE TURKEY OPIUM.—Just opened, a beautiful Sample, at WATSON'S Drug Stores, Brickfield-hill.

LEECHES, very large and healthy, at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill.

MAIZE.—1000 Bushels Maize wanted. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

ON SALE, a small Invoice of Dr. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, by HAEGE and PRELL.

FOR SALE, a Newfoundland Bitch. To be seen at the Whaler's Arms, Miller's Point.

BANGOR SLATES.—Duchess, Countess, and Ladies Slates to suit purchasers. On SALE by R. HUTCHINSON, 3, Queen's-place.

LIVERPOOL SOAP, of different qualities, ON SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street

TO GROCERS and Shippers, and Country Storekeepers.—Mauritius, snowdrop, and bright grocers' sugar.—The residue of the Thames' very superior snowdrop and counter sugars for SALE by private contract. Samples on view at the warehouse of the undersigned, or the bulk at his bonded store under the Exchange. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 26th August.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS list of Silks for THIS DAY, (Tuesday), and during the week.
Black silks, 18s. 6d. the full dress
Rich glacé ditto 28s. 9d ditto ditto
Spitalfields ducape, 37s. 6d. ditto ditto
Black satinette, 27s. 6d. ditto ditto
Rich ditto ditto. 42s. ditto ditto
Undress satins warranted not to spot, 45s. ditto ditto
Check silks, 27s. 6d. ditto ditto
Rich taffetas and fulards, 35s. 6d. ditto ditto
Real French glacés, in all the new and light shades for evening wear, 45s. ditto ditto
With a variety of moire antiques and other new silks suitable for the present season.
62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have added to their well-assorted stock of Underclothing, several cases of fresh goods ex Sea King, Centurion, &c., &c.
62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened their Spring shipment of Mantles, comprising the latest novelties.
62 (late 95), King-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th 1856.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER and LEMONADE.—For SALE, to land ex Sea King, 400 dozen Soda Water, and 200 dozen Lemonade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CORKS.—For SALE, ex Sea King, 1000 gross Velvet Wine Corks, and 1000 gross Porter Corks. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

JUST RECEIVED, per MARIA SOMES.—
5 tons zinc
100 drums raw oil
50 ditto boiled ditto
50 ditto turpentine.
20 bales 10-4 lb. woolpacks.
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

BUTTER.—Gould's and Honan's Double Rose Cork, for SALE by FREDERICK GREER, 160, George-street.

REVOLVERS.—Deane, Adams, and Deane's, in case, for SALE by FREDERICK GREER, 160, George-street.

35,000 FEET American FLOORING BOARDS 15,000 ditto Baltic red deals 100,000 ditto weather boards; also A large stock of building materials, at the lowest prices. Trade supplied. J. BROOMFIELD, Albion Wharf Timber Yard.

FOR SALE, about 2300 lbs. of prime Colonial Leaf Tobacco. WM. JOHNSTON, Clarence Town, Williams River. September 12th, 1856.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Parties from the interior and others would do well to visit the above warerooms, where an endless variety of furniture, bedsteads, and bedding, offers good choice, and at moderate prices. ☞ Mark the address.
DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
(WILLIAM DEAN and CO., Proprietors.)
City Mart, Market-street.
Packing done with the utmost care.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Mrs. READING begs to thank the ladies of Sydney for the kind patronage she has hitherto received, and begs to inform them she has opened a new Showroom for the exhibition of Spring Millinery and begs their inspection of some elegant novelties in hats, bonnets, and general millinery.

PRIME BACON and POTATOES on SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers, at WEST and ROLFE'S, Grafton Wharf.

TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—Polished Plate Glass, for the Collodion process, all sizes, at CROUCH'S Bazaar.

YORK HAMS, prime quality. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

EX MARIA SOAMES.
Cast steel, octagon and square
Patent and wrought nails
Foster's arm and share moulds
Ditto hay and chaff knives
Paint, oils, and turps
Red, green, black, and blue paint
Galvanized buckets
Japanned ditto
A large assortment of general ironmongery, suitable for country storekeepers.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Pitch Pine Boards, tongued and grooved. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart, 211, George-street.

CEDAR, cut, on SALE. A. WHEELER, Railway Bridge Timber-yard, Railway Bridge, George-street South.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

RAW and BOILED OIL, and Turpentine, in lots to suit purchasers. HALL and ALDERSON'S, 154, Elizabeth-street.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, by the case, 55s. per dozen. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

PATENT Hoisting Apparatus, saving 50 per ct. of labor, occupying little room. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-pl.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES.—Now landing, ex Miami, and for SALE in lots to suit purchasers, a small parcel of the above superior potatoes. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

SLATES. SLATES.—For SALE at Campbell's Wharf 18 x 10, 16 x 10, and 16 x 8. Cheapest in the market

FOR SALE, 30,000 feet of prime Cedar, now landing. Apply to JOHN J. EARL, Albion Wharf.

MAIZE, MAIZE.—Fine maize on SALE, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

SHERRY.—A small shipment of Lacosta and Capdepon superior Sherry on SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

WAX VESTAS, in japan, brass, and plaid boxes, on SALE at S. M. LEVI'S, Wynyard-lane.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS WANTED by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SODA-WATER BOTTLES, in 2 gross packages, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

EVANS' PORTER, in 4 dozen casks, warranted in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURES, VERSUS FOREIGN.
COLONIAL BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions, unsurpassed for quality and cheapness
COLONIAL SADDLES, all descriptions, of very best material and workmanship, superior to any ever imported
COLONIAL HARNESS, for all purposes, unequalled for style and durability
COLONIAL LEATHER, of all descriptions, universally acknowledged to be the best and most durable.
The above articles always on hand in any quantity, and all orders executed with the utmost punctuality and attention, at most moderate prices, by
HALL and ALDERSON, 154, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, a few doors from Park-street.

POWERFUL DRAUGHT Horses, Town Dray, Market Cart, Trucks, Useful Light Horses, Bricks, Scaffold Poles, Posts, Rails, Paling and Spokes, in any quantity or quality, on SALE. Apply St. John's Tavern, Newtown.

TO GROCERS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—The Amelia Breillat's Cargo, from Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia.
On SALE, by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers, now landing,
5028 bags superior grocers' fine crystallised Java sugars
314 bags very finest blue bean Pannonocken Java coffee
563 two-maund bags table rice
13 cases finest Bencoolen nutmegs
400 cedar planks, 11 x 9, one-inch
Sample bags at the counting-house, and the bulk can be viewed as landed.
HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street,
Sydney, 15th September, 1856.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
50,000 feet 1 in. and 1½ inch pitch pine and Baltic flooring
20,000 feet wide clear pine shelving boards
15,000 feet half-inch lining and weatherboards
30,000 feet Baltic and red deals, 7 x 2½, 7 x 3, 9 x 3, 11 x 3
260,000 oak and Hobart Town shingles and palings
500 doors and sashes, with all other kinds of building materials, at low prices.
W. H. ROLFE.

FOR SALE, a good Town Bay Saddle Horse, good in single or double harness. Apply to Mr. PRATT, Pyrmont.

LIVERPOOL.—150 feet depth by 20 to Castlereagh-street, for £60. W. REDMAN, York-street, opposite Police Office.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION.—For SALE by private contract, the thorough-bred entire "LIEUTENANT," bred by Messrs. Scott, of Glendon, got by Cap-a-pie out of Toscians, by Toss out of Lord Exeter's Penelope. Application to be made to Messrs. MARTYN and SCHRODER, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, where the horse may be seen. Lieutenant is half-brother to Sir Hercules on the sire's side, and half-brother to Cooramin on the dam's side.

FOR SALE, Two Houses: one in South Head Road, No. 72; the other in Burton-street, No. 53; three rooms each. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE, 247, Kent-street.

TO BE SOLD or LET, one of the most valuable freehold estates in the colony, containing 2640 acres; also, pre-emptive and leased lands, about 1100 acres, situated on the Great Southern Road, and within two miles of a thriving post town. Erected thereon are a fine roomy mansion, &c., coach-house, stables, and other outbuildings. Wine cellar and study seventy feet long; also, large vineyard, and orchard, comprising an exuberance of choice fruit trees, &c., Lucerne paddocks, and other improvements. If leased, the enclosed portion of the estate only will be let, containing about 1100 acres. For particulars apply to R. L. W. HATTON; or to Mr. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street

THE GRAFTON ESTATE, which forms a portion of the Point Piper Estate, has at length been surveyed, and subdivided into allotments suitable for every kind of buildings, which will at once be LET on lease, for a term of 99 years, in such portions and quantities as may be desired. It comprises a frontage of fully three-quarters of a mile to the Old South Head Road, reaching from Paddington to Waverley, and the same extent along the new road, now being fenced in from Waverley to Double Bay. Here the mechanic or the man of small means may obtain sufficient ground for a house and garden for a payment of from five to ten pounds a-year, which to purchase would cost him a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds and thus be able to retain his money for the erection of his house at half the interest he would otherwise have to pay whilst the length of the term of lease secures to him nearly all the advantages of a freehold. Suitable sites have been reserved for shops, where they are now greatly wanted, in the vicinity of the village of Waverley, which is fast rising into importance. And allotments have been marked out for villa residences, having lovely views of the Harbour and Double Bay gardens, with Sydney and the Flagstaff prominently in view. Wide streets running through different portions of the estate have been laid out, and are now being cleared and levelled. For full particulars and plans apply to Mr. R. NOTT, 2, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington; or address by letter to Box 146, Post Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE in the Town of PENRITH, Two Allotments of Land, pleasantly situated, and suitable for erecting thereon either business premises or private dwellings. For terms and other particulars apply to CHAS. COTTRELL, auctioneer, Penrith; or to Dr. RICHARDS, Camden.

TO FARMERS and GARDENERS.—100 Farms for Sale—from five to twenty acres each, eight miles from Sydney. Price, £6 to £15 per acre. Terms, 25 per cent. cash, the remainder by Promissory Notes, 12 month 18 months, 24 months, bank interest added. For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor, JOHN GARSED Post Office, Box 85.

P.S.—For SALE, Building Allotments close to the el or LET, on lease for 90 years ground rent £ per annum. JOHN GARSED

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 15th September, 1856.
Smith v. Morris and another.

ON THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at noon, at the Cremorne Gardens, North Shore, near Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a Carousel, unless this execution be previously satisfied. GEORGE UHR, Under-Sheriff.

80 Head of Fat Cattle.

LONG and HARDING have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Cattle Sale Yard, Camperdown, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 3 o'clock,
80 fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

POSTPONEMENT of SALE by AUCTION.—The sale by auction of Colonial Produce, at Mr. Alley's Stores, foot of King-street, advertised for Monday, the 15th instant, was unavoidably postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, the 19th instant.
F. BRADLEY, auctioneer and appraiser, King-street.

Summer Slops
Ditto Fancy Does
Ditto Drills.
To Tailors, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, 19th September instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
29 packages of summer clothing, drills, tweeds, &c., &c., consisting of the following—
White drills
Brown ditto
Light fancy ditto
Ditto ditto does
French twills
White moleskins
Drab and millers' ditto
Silk serges
Alpacas
Men's alpaca coats
Boys' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, colored
Men's white mole trousers
Ditto drab and millers' ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Ditto ditto blouses
Men's holland ditto
Duck frocks
Ditto trousers
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' white ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Lined and backed ditto
Blue serge ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Summer Drapery.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Speculators, Storekeepers, and others.
97 Packages, now landing, ex late arrivals.
On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th September instant.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
97 bales and cases of summer goods, now landing, ex late arrivals
Printed muslins
Ditto organdies
Ditto balzorines
Plain ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
French delaines
Scotch muslins
Sewed goods, in great variety
Fancy silks
Black glaces
Coloured gros
Figures and brocades
Long shawls
Square ditto
Printed cashmeres
Grenadines
Tissues
Muslin mantles
Lace ditto
Rough browns
Hollands
Towelling
Ginghams
Parasols
Umbrellas
Ladies' night gowns
Ditto chemise
Children's underclothing
Ditto dresses
Silk gloves
Kid ditto.
Terms at sale.

First Class Property.
Business Premises in Pitt-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. C. Rush.
To Merchants, Auctioneers, Warehousemen, Grocers, Drapers, Ironmongers, and others.
On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on the above day, precisely at half-past 10 o'clock,

The interest in the lease for an unexpired term of five years of those valuable premises, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. C. Rush.

They are centrically situated and thoroughly established, and will suit any first class business, having every accommodation for carrying on a large trade. The private apartments are fit for the reception of any family, and are replete with every convenience; upwards of two thousand pounds having been expended within the last two years to combine the dwelling-house and business premises together.

To any of the above professions this is a chance rarely to be met with.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or at the Auctioneers.

Also, at the same time, the residue of the furniture, consisting of
Sofas
Tables
Chairs
Bedsteads, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS COCKBURN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Pickles, herrings, tents, plated goods, watches, jewellery, clothing, &c., &c.

Groceries
Crockery and Glassware
Drapery
Jewellery, &c.
At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction,
A small lot of groceries, consisting of—
Green and black teas, dates, coffee, butter, pearl barley, pickles, tobacco, vinegar, salad oil, nuts, &c.
Crockery and glassware, comprising—chamber services, breakfast sets, dishes, plates, tumblers, decanters, wines, &c.
Regatta shirts, muslin robes, merino vests, shawls, calicos, &c.
Gold and silver watches and other jewellery
Clocks, engravings, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 16th September.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
50 Packages Goods, just landed, ex Herald.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 packages, as under:—
Sets 28-inch ornamented japanned convex trays
Extra large ditto ditto
Japanned napkin horses, on stands
Ornamented bread baskets and knife trays
1 case carriage lamps
Phaeton, brougham, and gig lamps
2, two light wrought bronzed water slide gas chandeliers
Shell pattern rosewood umbrella stands
Extra large size ditto
Cut Flemish tacks, ⅜ to 1 inch.
PLATED WARE, &c.
Best cast-steel hand saws, 26-inch
Best cross garnet hinges, 10, 12, and 16 inch
Sets of 4 electro-plated melon-pattern dinner covers
Sets electro-plated vegetable dishes
Massive cruet frames, 7 bottles
Sets electro tea and coffee services.

THIS DAY.
To Saddlers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 strong hogskin saddles.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Fancyware Dealers and others.
Superior Lot of Flutinas and Accordeons.
For Unreserved Sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Accordeons, palisaded
Ditto, gilt ditto
Ditto, octagon
Ditto, rosewood octagon
Flutinas, octagon
Ditto, gilt
Ditto, gothic palisaded.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Stationers, Dealers, &c.
Pocket Books, Metallic Books
Day Books, Ledgers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Pocket books
Clasp ditto
Lock ledgers
Day books
Metallic book
Memorandum books
Copy books.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Perfumers, Druggists, and others.
Eau de Cologne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases, each
27 dozen eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.
To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Fine Toned Cottage Pianoforte, in Rosewood Case, 6⅔ octaves
Elegant Drawing and Dining Room Furniture
Platedware, China, Glass, Ornaments
150 Volumes Books
Fine-toned Harmonium
Superior Bedroom Furniture, &c.
On the Premises of Mr. W. E. Ellis, 131, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. E. Ellis, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his residence, 131, Crown-street, Surry Hills, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture as under—
DRAWING ROOM.
Fine toned cottage pianoforte, in rosewood case, 6⅔ octaves
Music stool, canterbury, and music
Horsehair couch
Horsehair chairs
Elegant engravings, framed
Mahogany whatnot
Ditto loo table
Superb porcelain flower vases
Carpet and hearthrugs
Fenders and fire-irons
Superior and fine-toned harmonium, suitable for a chapel
DINING ROOM.
Cane seated chairs
Easy chairs
Mahogany cheffonier
Engravings
Bronzed candelabras and candlesticks
Plated candlesticks, snuffers, and tray
Plated spoons, forks
Ditto tea and coffee services
China, dinner, tea and desert services
Tumblers, wines, and decanters
150 volumes choice works
BED ROOMS.
Massive four-post bedstead
Child's iron bedstead
Ditto mahogany and swing cot
Horse mattrass and bolster
Washstands and services
Marble slab toilette glasses
Superior chests drawers, 4 and 6 drawers
Bedsteps
Bookcase
Toilet tables
KITCHEN.
Cooking stove, with utensils complete
Tables, chairs, crockery, culinary utensils, and sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 24th September.
Paddington.
Eight Valuable Building Allotments in the best part of the above delightful locality, being situated on the rise of the hill on the South Head Road, past the Military Barracks, close to the New School House and Gordon's Mill, commanding a view of the harbour of Sydney and Cook's River. The distance from the city being about half a mile, the omnibuses passing constantly to Paddington and on to Waverley, which is only a short distance beyond.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to dispose of the above very choice property, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

As per plan on view at their Rooms, on liberal terms.

Title good.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 have each 30 feet frontage to the South Head Road, by depths of about 100 feet

Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 have each 30 feet frontage to a private road (30 feet wide), and running parallel with the South Head Road, and dividing them from the Sydney Common, with depths of about 100 feet. They adjoin lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the rear.

So that the purchaser of a front and back allotment will command the advantage and convenience of a depth of about 200 feet through from the South Head Road, making the whole frontage thereon, available for building purposes, leaving an equal frontage to the private road at the back for entrance to stabling and out offices if required, and yet reserving ample space for garden or ornamental grounds.

The property lies between those of the Loan Company and Mr. Lucas, upon the latter a large stone building has been erected, and the reserve for a Wesleyan chapel adjoins it.

The omnibuses stop at the Paddington Inn, which is nearly opposite these allotments.

A prettier spot for a residence it would be difficult to select round Sydney, with the convenience of constant intercourse by public conveyances, parties who may be desirous of avoiding the high rents demanded for houses in Sydney, will do well to secure one or more of these allotments at the sale on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock

Terms of payment:—25 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, the residue by approved bills at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, dated from the day of sale, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and secured on the property if required.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Brushware Dealers, and others.
Invoice of Broom-heads.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of broom-heads, Nos. 2 to 12.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Buyers for New Zealand.
30 Head well-bred young Cattle and Milch Cows.
At the Cattle Yards, Haymarket.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at the Cattle Market, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at two o'clock,
30 head well-bred young cattle and milch cows.
☞ The above are a suitable lot for the New Zealand market.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Stationers, Grocers, and others.
8 Bales Grocers' Paper.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales, each
8 reams 60lb. imperial
2 bales, each
50 reams 12lb. double small hand
1 bale—
12 reams 22lb. blue double crown
1 bale—
11 reams 22lb. ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Fancyware Dealers and others.
Workboxes
Wax Fruit, under Glass Shades
China Vases.
An Elegant Assortment, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice, as under:—
Workboxes, 8 inch
Ditto ditto, 9 inch
Ditto ditto, 10, 11, 12 inch
Cosmetiques
Wax fruits, block stands, under shades
Ditto ditto, gilt ditto ditto
Large and small glass baskets
CHINA VASES.
Sets china vases and flower holders
Ditto raised flower vases
Match pots.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th September.
To Jewellers, Fancy-ware Dealers, and others.
1 Case Eye Protectors, assorted.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
1 case eye protectors, as under—
35 dozen eye protectors
30 dozen ditto with coloured eyes
30 dozen ditto ditto ditto
12 dozen ditto best electro-plated
12 dozen ditto ditto coloured eyes.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Teas.
Congou, Souchongs, Twankays, Hysonskins, Fine Teas, &c.
Eastern Produce
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, ex late arrivals
Provisions, Flour
Damaged Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of the above goods.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Castor Oil.
To close a Shipment.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases, each 2 dozen quarts, fine castor oil
6 ditto each 4 dozen pints, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Choice Shells,
Collected by the late Mr. Strange.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
One case, containing about 160 choice shells.
Terms, cash.

Choice Building Allotments.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on an early day, on completion of the plans,
Choice building allotments in
Liverpool-street
Bourke-street
Potts' Point
Chippendale,
Full particulars of which will shortly be advertised.

Superior Framed Engravings.
Papier Maché Ware, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on WEDNESDAY, September 17, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of superior framed engravings, comprising,—
Proof impressions Peninsular heroes, Apsley House Banquet, Queen's Marriage and Coronation, &c.
Sketches by the road—Coaching, Sporting, &c.
Racing scenes, portraits of celebrated pugilists
Subjects after Landseer, Bateman, Herring, &c.
Scriptural, historical, and various other subjects
Papier maché tables, workboxes, crochet cases, inkstands, dressing cases, glove boxes, card cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Thirty-seven Packages of Choice Goods.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
NF in diamond
69 to 105—Thirty-seven packages, consisting of
Parasols
Summer silks
Muslins
Stays
Mosquito nets
Barege and tissue shawls
Sewn-muslin habits, chemisettes, and sleeves
Barege dresses
Irish linens
Linen sheeting
Book muslins
Cambric handkerchiefs
Shirts, washed and boxed
Children's dresses
Longcloths
Carpeting
Caps and silk hats
Summer waistcoats and coats
Trimmings
Beaufort ties
White cotton hosiery
Gloves, summer doeskins, and a variety of choice seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

Choice Muslin Dresses, and Muslin Robes.
Landed just in time for Muriel and Miller's TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Three cases only.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
MN, 1 to 3—Three cases of choice muslins, just landed.
Terms at sale.

To Capitalists and others.
An Unexceptionable Investment.
Berrima.
A First-class Hotel, Cottages, and Buildings
600 Acres of Land, at the Ploughed Ground, near Berrima.
For Unreserved Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on the 18th September, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned valuable property, consisting
Of those desirable premises known as the "Black Horse Inn," formerly Gray's, now in the occupation of Mr. Harroll, under a lease of ten years, eight of which are unexpired. Rental, £150 per annum, and £50 per annum for improvements, &c., in addition.
Also, the Cottages and Buildings opposite the Inn.
☞ The Auctioneers are directed to state that the title is unexceptionable. The terms are most liberal, and as regards the position of the property, either in the light of an investment or homestead, is unexceptionable. It is well known, and is one of the best properties yet offered for public sale near the flourishing township of Berrima.
Recollect—terms liberal, and sale imperative.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Clyde, Wheelwright and Blacksmith, George-street South.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, George-street South, near the Crown Inn,
The stock-in-trade of the above-named insolvent, consisting of carts, drays, tools, &c., &c.
Also, immediately afterwards, at the insolvent's private residence, furniture and household effects, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons fine Patna rice
15 tons Liverpool salt
10 tons St. Ube's ditto
5 carotels Patras currants
10 barrels shell almonds
10 cases superior North Wilts cheese
100 prime York hams
4 cases, each 50 dozen, Child's night lights
25 cases 1 lb. jams
20 cases pints salad oil
10 cases half-pints ditto
50 cases bottled fruits
100 cases pint pickles
100 boxes Price's No. 1 belmont sperms
100 boxes muscatels, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To be Sold by Auction, by

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 16th September, 1856, at 11 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of her Majesty's Navy,
The following quantities of seamen's clothing, landed from the Scotia, transport, and found slightly damaged.
Blue cloth, No. 1 quality, 293 yards
Ditto No. 2 ditto, 216 ditto
Duck, 148 ditto
Flannel, 235 ditto
Blue serge, 256 ditto
White cotton drill, 144 ditto
Blue jean, 112 ditto
Worsted caps, 5 in No.
Materials for trousers, 100 sets
Wrappers, 28 in No.
Also a quantity of unserviceable stores landed from her Majesty's Ship Electra, consisting of
Biscuit-dust
Peas
Rope, hammocks, oars, &c. &c.,
Also on account of the Commissariat,
Unserviceable blankets chain, &c., &c.
After which, at the Stores of the War Department, landed from the Scotia, transport, damaged.
Blankets, 165 in No.
Bed cases, 80 ditto
Sheets, 80 ditto
Rug, 1 ditto
And from condemned Barrack stores,
Old wood
Ditto casks
Ditto wrought iron
Ditto tinware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware.
Willow Ware, assorted
Cups and Saucers, Brosely flowing blue, mulberry, &c., &c.
Breakfast Sets, ditto enamelled, &c.
Bowls, Brosely and flowing blue
C.C. Ware, Table Ware in flowing blue, &c.
Jugs, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Dinner sets, Cambridge, flowing blue pattern
Dark willow plates
Ewers and basins, cream colour
Butters, Grecian and Brosely
Bowls and saucers, Spanish, torquoise, and drab pattern
Breakfast and tea sets, flowing blue and fancy patterns
Ditto ditto, and plates
Bowls and saucers
Sundry assorted crates.
☞ This large and choice parcel of well-selected earthenware will be on view the day previous to sale. The trade and country buyers are reminded that the whole will be for positive sale. Terms at sale.

A nine-roomed House, well known as the Tenonee Inn, in Manchester-street, town of Tenonee, on the Manning River, close to the landing place.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September,

The spacious, strong, and substantial House, erected on a town allotment of half-an-acre of land, purchased from the Crown, and situated in section 2, lot 2, in the plan of the township, being in the main street leading to the jetty, and near the wharf at which the steamers used to discharge and load.

The house has a verandah in front, contains nine rooms, detached kitchen lined with cedar. The main building being of weather-board and grooved and tongued pine, on a substantial foundation of logs. Underneath is a cellar. In the yard is a six-stall stable.

The premises were erected expressly for an Inn, was licensed for some time and did a very large business. Persons disposed to follow this line, will seldom find so good a opportunity of securing a large trade in a rising and important country town.

References in Sydney can be given.

The proprietor having determined upon going to another part of the colony, for reasons that may be assigned, if required, has instructed the Auctioneers to sell the property on easy terms.

Some further particulars may be learned on application at the City Mart.

City Property.
Cottage in Little George-street, at the rear of Mr. Hamilton's Bakery.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A comfortable two-roomed Cottage in Little George-street, at the rear of Mr. Hamilton's bakery, Hunter-street, now let at 13s. per week, being convenient and centrically situated.
Terms at sale.

Australian Gas Light Company Shares.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock—the first lot to be offered,
121 shares in the Australian Gas Light Company.
Terms at sale.

Two Large Houses, with Shop Fronts, in Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on the high ground near to Crown-street, close to the Warwick Arms.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, at 11 o'clock,

Two newly erected, substantial, and commodious stone houses, with spacious shops, fronting Campbell-street, near to the Warwick Arms.

Each house contains five rooms, besides the shop and passage, with kitchen at the rear, and room over the kitchen.

The houses have been erected in a creditable and satisfactory manner, under the immediate inspection of the owner, and in full compliance with the requirements of the Building Act.

The roofs are slated.

To one house is attached a bakehouse and oven, with an extra room.

On the same plot of ground, which has 34 feet 6 inches to Campbell-street, by a depth of 145 feet to another road, is a large weather-boarded building, containing six rooms, with carpenter's work-shops over, the entrance to which is from the middle of the yard.

One of the front shops is let; the other is now nearly ready for a tenant.

Terms at sale.

Four Houses in Denham-street, Surry Hills.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four dwelling-houses in Denham-street, near the corner of Crown-lane, at the rear of the steam flour mill in Bourke-street, near to the South Head Road. The external walls are built of stone, the partition walls of brick. Each house contains four rooms, with separate yard, and are now let at the reduced rate of sixteen shillings each, to good tenants.
☞ A portion of the purchase money may remain at interest if required.

Shop and Residence, South Head Road.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
That strong and substantial House, with shop front, situated on the South Head Road, between Crown and Bourke streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Sykes, ironmonger, with a house at the back, fronting Crown-lane.
Terms at sale.

Five Allotments in the Town of Albury.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Five valuable building allotments in the rising and important town of Albury, near the highly prolific goldfield known as the Ovens Diggings, each lot containing half-an-acre, and being numbered in the Government plan as—
Lot 7 in section 1, fronting Wodonga-place, next to the corner of Hovell-street.
Lot 8 is at the corner of Wodonga-place and Hovell-street, adjoining Lot 7 in section 1.
Lot 19 has a large frontage to Hovell-street, about midway between Townshend-street and Wodonga-place, being in section 2.
Lot 10 in section 2 is similarly situated in Ebden-street.
Lot 8 in section 3 is a square block, at the corner of Nurigong-street and Wodonga-place, all having the River Murray in front. Lots 7 and 8 are directly opposite the Punt.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh-streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

The well-known Imported Stallion Ali Pasha.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions from George Campbell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant,

The noted bay stallion "Ali Pasha," imported by the late Mr. Charles Smith, and bred at Beverly, Yorkshire. Sire, "Catwick;" dam by Goodlass's "Turk;" grand-dam by "Old Rainbow" (the dam of "Grand Turk")—"Grand Turk" won the Highland Society's premium twice, and fifteen other premiums, and was allowed to be the best coaching stallion in all England. Grand Turk's dam bred 14 foals, 13 of which were kept for stallions.

"Ali Pasha" has been long noted as the sire of the best harness horses yet produced in the colony; and no horse has got such generally useful stock, which have at all times commanded the highest market prices. He is now in splendid condition—and in the hands of an industrious man would, in the ensuing season, be made to clear his cost.

Choice Young Horses.
From the stud of F. Bundock, Esq., Clarence River.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant,

Seven choice young horses, by Waverley, Glaucus, and Satellite, just arrived from the noted stud of Frederick Bundock, Esq., Clarence River.

Full particulars in next advertisement.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of Mrs. Burgiss, O'Connell-street, O'Connell Town, Newtown, on THURSDAY next, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, consisting of horsehair couches, horsehair-seated chairs, arm chairs, chests drawers, wardrobe, sideboard, pier glasses, oil paintings, chiffoniers, tables, bedsteads and bedding, washstands and sets, sofas, bedroom chairs, carpets and rugs, fenders and irons, platedware, glassware, &c., kitchen utensils. Also, a first-rate cooking apparatus; about 300 volumes books, excellent works.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Stearine Candles.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

95 boxes, each 25 lbs., stearine candles.

Terms at sale.

Pickles, Mustard, Rice.
On account of whom it may concern.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,

JC in diamond—
99 cases, each 3 dozen, Goode and Wyatt's pint pickles
15 ditto, each 3 ditto, Feast's ditto
20 ditto Bull and Co.'s ¼ lb. mustards
17 bags Patna rice.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Porter.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 220, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

60 casks porter, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash.

To Tobacconists and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 220, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

1 case—20,000 Havannah cigars.

Terms at sale.

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

10 Hogsheads W.I. Rum, 30 o.p.
10 Ditto E. I. Ditto, 10 o.p.
120 Cases Bell Brand Gin
300 Ditto Old Tom, Lowndes'
260 Ditto Ditto, Booth's Ditto.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at his Rooms, No. 22 George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

120 casks Marshall's ale, each 3 dozen
54 cases Graham's 3 diamond port
120 ditto pale sherry, each 2 dozen
32 casks superior London bottled, each 3 dozen
20 ditto pint Byass' porter
20 ditto quarts, ditto ditto
10 hogsheads W.I. rum, 30 o.p.
10 ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
5 ditto E.I. 10 o.p.
3 ditto Martell's brandy
1 ditto out of bond
150 cases French brandy
37 ditto out of bond
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Speculators, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

320 Boxes Tea, Skin
120 Cases Oilman's Stores
24 Ditto Vermicelli
62 Ditto Maccaroni
168 ditto Solazi Juice
157 Casks Split Peas.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell THIS DAY, 16th instant next, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 220, George-street, sharp,

34 cases Evans' cheese
168 cases solazi juice
320 boxes skin tea
24 cases vermicelli
62 ditto maccaroni
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Furniture Dealers and others.
Household Furniture.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Tarraguet, No. 4, Jamison-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, comprising
Tables, card tables
Sofas, pianofortes
Chairs, washstands
Sideboards, clocks, paintings
Bedsteads, beds, mattresses
Stretchers, ditto, ditto
Stoves
Work benches
Ladders
Quantity of timber, and
Sundries.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th September.
Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES direct the attention of Buyers of Drapery to their Sales, as advertised THIS DAY.

Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES' Weekly Auction Sales of Drapery, for THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th instant, include

107 packages new and seasonable goods; full particulars of which are advertised.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
27 Bales and Cases.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

27 packages saleable drapery, comprising
7-8 prints
Brown hollands
Cambric handkerchiefs
Ladies' underclothing
Shawls
33-inch grey domestics
33 and 36 inch croydons
Ticks
Twills
Blankets
White shirts
Regatta shirts
Gents' clothing in great variety
Boys' and youths' clothing
Black hats
Cloth caps
Drab silks
Poplins
Organdie and tarlatan dresses
Damasks
Bandanas
Moleskins
Scarfs
Gloves, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
Ticks, Blankets, Damasks.
8 Bales and Cases.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

8 packages, containing
Blue and white 28 inch ticks
Black and white ditto ditto
Scarlet blankets
Blue blankets
Worsted curtain damasks.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Four cases Caps and Shirts.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Four cases, containing
Men's blue navy caps
Ditto ditto super and extra
Ditto white shirts
Ditto striped shirts, &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
7 Cases.
Bonnets
Moreens, Coatings
Dresses, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

7 cases, as above, comprising
Women's coloured bonnets
Fancy ditto
Coloured straws, chenille and fancies
Tuscans, &c.
Black, crimson, and white moreens
Corded coatings
Long brocaded dresses
Barege dresses
Barege shawls
9-8 robes de Paris, &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
Six Bales 72-inch Greys.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Six bales 72-inch greys.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
To Hatters.
6 Cases Best Paris Silk Hats.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases best Paris black silk hats.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
2 Cases French Coutille Stays.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases very superior French coutille stays.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th September.
18 Cases Muslin Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

18 cases muslin goods, including
Printed organdie muslin dresses
Balzorine dresses
Bayadere robes
Printed muslin dresses
Check dresses
Scotch lawn handkerchiefs
½ imitation cambric
Book handkerchiefs
Swiss book muslins
Lenos, collars
Tarlatans
Lawns
Mull muslins
Book ditto
Striped books
Jaconets
Curtains
Blinds
India ledgers
Patent French linings
Corded ledgers
White and coloured tarlatans, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
5 Cases Prints.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

5 cases prints, viz.—
7-8 cambrics and flounced staples
9-8 robe cambrics
9-8 cambric bayaderes
7-8 venezuela cambrics, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
10 Bales—33 inch Greys
33 and 36 inch Croydons.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

8 bales 33 inch greys
2 bales croydons.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
To Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
Eight Cases superior Summer Clothing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Eight cases superior summer clothing—
Fancy linen coats
Ditto ditto trousers
Drill trousers
Stripe linen and union check trousers
Shepherd check coats
Coloured and black alpaca coats
Silk lustre coats
Black merino coats
Gambroon coats
Alpaca vests
Drill vests
Gambroon vests, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th instant.
14 Packages superior Ready-made Clothing, Stays, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

14 packages, including the following, viz.—
Cambridge and eglington shooting jackets
Fashionable trousers
Ditto vests
Very superior shooting coats and jackets
Ditto pantaloons
Superfine black walking coats and vests
Ditto morning coats
Ditto oxonian coats
Men's best doe trousers
Boys' and youths' trousers
Men's fancy doeskin coats
Boys' and youths' coats
Ditto ditto shirts
Men's white shirts, washed and boxed
Mole trousers
Boys' caps
Children's corded stays
Maids' sateen stays
Women's stays and boddices
Shirt fronts, &c.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Sale of elegant and substantial
Household Furniture
Carriage and Horses
Wines, &c., &c.
At Broughton House, the residence of
Robert Scott Ross, Esq.
On THURSDAY, the 25th September.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by Robert Scott Ross, Esq. (who is removing to the country), to sell by auction, at his residence, Broughton House, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable furniture, pictures, library, carriage, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be advertised, and catalogues are in course of preparation.

The chief portion of the above furniture is quite modern, and imported to order.

Continuation of Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office,

The remaining lot of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson of Castlereagh-street, comprising wearing apparel of all sorts, watches, jewellery, tools, glaziers' diamonds, and other goods.

Terms, cash.

Gum Arabic Auction Sale.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 16th, 1856,

One cask fine gum arabic.

Terms at sale.

Sixty-seven Cases Assorted Drugs
Seventeen Cases Perfumery.
Comprising an extensive assortment of articles now in demand.
To Chemists, Perfumers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 16th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sixty-seven cases drugs and chemicals, comprising

Ol. ricini elect., liq. ammon. fortis, pul. iridis, pul. rhei, E. I., liq. potassæ, black and blue ink, gold beater's skin, potas. chlor. and acetas, hydrarg. chlorid, strychnine, hydrarg. cum creta, pul. gum acacia, pastilles, liq. potassæ, pul. soda sesquicarb., liq. ammonia fortis, violet powder, creosote, liq. opii sed., iodine styrax colat, ext. belladonnæ, hydrag. fort., pulv. dracon sang., ess. morshi, haustus aperiens, ol. minth pep., aq. acid hydrocyam., gum foetid, glycerine, bal. tolutn, ferri iodid, seidlitz, lemonade, and soda powders, ferri citr. quinine, and a great variety of new preparations and chemicals.

Coward's drugs and perfumery, castor oil, cod liver oil, corrosive sublimate, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, carbonate and calcined magnesia, bottles ginger, Turkey rhubarb, and Gregory's mixture, spirits of hartshorn and lavender, balsam capivi, arrowroot, tamarinds, &c. Perfumery: brown Windsor soap, hair powder, pomatum, esprit de bouquet, oil of roses, lavender water, cream, shaving soap and paste, dentifrice, tooth and nail brushes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of 60 Packages very Superior Cut and Moulded Glassware.
To Earthenware and Glassware Dealers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 19th September, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sixty-five packages superior glassware, comprising
Cut half-pint tumblers
Moulded and pressed ditto
Cut decanters, pint and quart
Cut cruets
Ditto goblets
Cut wines, and champagnes and clarets
Jellies and custards
Celery glasses
Moulded sugars and butters
Water jugs, caraffs
Cut salts
Ditto and moulded dishes and sweetmeats.

Also, a superb lot of vases, of the richest and most elegant designs; toilet-ware, ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Gould's No. 1 Irish Butter
Belmont Candles.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, September 18th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

45 firkins Gould's No. 1 Irish butter
100 boxes No. 1 Belmont candles
50 ditto No. 2 ditto.

Terms at sale.

Coward and Gunter's celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
THURSDAY, September 18th, 1856.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, September 18th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Coward's celebrated oilmen's stores, comprising usual select assortment

An invoice Gunter and Co.'s jams, jellies, bottled fruits, sauces, and raspberry vinegar

Invoice Whybrow's bottled fruits, &c.

Ditto half and quarter boxes sardines.

Terms, at sale.

*** The auctioneers feel it unnecessary to particularise the above invoices, the description and character of the goods of both manufacturers are well known to the trade.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 16th September.
Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
20 hogsheads superior W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
10 ditto E. I. 10 to 25 o.p.
200 cases gin, JDKZ
150 cases fine old cognac
50 hogsheads porter
50 ditto ale
200 casks bottled ale and porter
150 cases London bottled sherry
100 cases London bottled port
11 hogsheads fine old port
15 quarter-casks ditto
85 cases champagne
100 cases Lowndes' old tom
25 quarter-casks pale sherry
10 hogsheads ditto

Terms liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
533 Cases Brandy.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Speedy,
B in diamond—
188 cases, each 1 dozen, pale brandy, slightly damaged.

Ex York,
B in diamond—
146 cases, each 1 dozen, pale brandy, ditto.

Ex Ashburton,
B in diamond—
199 cases, each 1 dozen, pale brandy, ditto.

Terms, cash.

Unreserved Auction Sale of the Cargo of the Godfrey from New York.
TUESDAY, September 23rd, 1856.
Australian Auction Mart.

Sugar-cured Hams
English Dairy Cheese, in boxes
C.R.S. and Co.'s Tobacco
Nectar ditto, 8 lbs.
Logan ditto, ½ lb. sapr.
Virginia ditto, ditto ditto
Heavy American Drills
Cotton Duck ditto
Fancy Brooms
Ditto Wire ditto
Cane-seated Chairs, Baltimore pattern
Wood ditto ditto, ditto
Clothes Pegs
American Axes
Ditto Handles
Tubs and Buckets, in sets
Three-hooped Pails
Candles
Pork, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. [illegible], and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the J. Godfrey from New York, consisting of

200 boxes very fine English dairy cheese, each cheese in a separate box
80 half-tierces C. R. S. and Co.'s superior, negrohead tobacco
40 cases half-lump, in small boxes, nectar brand
20 cases 10's lump tobacco, in small boxes, Logan brand
10 cases, patent 8's, Virginia brand
10 ditto, cavendish tobacco, olive brand
75 three-quarter boxes, emery brand, patent 10's
25 ditto boxes, Alma brand, ditto
20 bales heavy American drill
10 bales light raven duck, for ship use
5 ditto heavy, ditto
9 cases fancy brooms
10 ditto fancy wire brooms
10 ditto hickory axe handles
10 ditto pick handles
15 ditto Collins' light axes
50 dozen long handled shovels
25 ditto short ditto ditto
100 nests of tubs, 3 to a set
75 dozen 3-hooped pails
25 boxes clothes pins
100 cases Baltimore pattern wood-bottom chairs
100 ditto cane-bottomed ditto
50 barrels prime mess pork
50 half-ditto ditto ditto
20 cases lobsters
20 ditto oysters
50 cases salmon, &c., &c., &c.

The object in view in advertising thus early this important sale is to give parties in the country an opportunity of sending their orders to their agents to select such goods as they may require.

The merchandise is of a superior class, and got up specially to order for this colony.

The whole of the cargo being now landed, purchasers will be enabled to see the goods, and they are assured the sale is a positive unreserved sale.

Terms, exceedingly liberal, at sale.

Still Hock.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases, each 6 dozen pints, Rudesheimer
20 cases, each 3 dozen quarts, Hocheimer
20 ditto, ditto 1 ditto ditto, ditto
50 ditto, ditto 1 ditto ditto, Schloss Johannisberger.

Terms at sale.

Flour, Bran, Oats, Mess Beef, &c.
Auction Sale at Jackson and Co.'s Stores.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Jackson and Co.'s Produce Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September,

10 tons Van Diemen's Land flour
5 ditto seconds ditto
200 bags fresh bran
100 bushels colonial oats
80 ditto Scotch ditto
5 tons potatoes
10 bundles second-hand bags
20 tierces mess beef, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.
Very Eligible Allotments.
Dowling-street and Duke-street, and
Dowling-street and Judge-street.
Also all the Interest in a Lease of 17½ years of 16 Perches of Land in Dowling-street.
Titles—Tusculum and Tivoli Estates.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th September,

All that very valuable and well-situated property in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, comprising—

1st. Those two parcels of land situated in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, in the parish of Alexandria, and a part of the Tusculum estate, being lots 16 and 17 of section 2, and containing by admeasurement 20 perches, more or less; bounded on the west by the east side of Dowling-street 50 feet; on the north by the southern boundary of Venterman's purchase; on the east by the west side of Duke-street 50 feet; and on the south by lot No. 15, having frontages of 25 feet each to Dowling-street and Duke-street.

2nd. That parcel of land situate also in Dowling-street, being lot No. 7 of section 2, containing by admeasurement 7¼ perches; bounded on the west by Dowling-street 20 feet; on the north by lot No. 8; on the south by lot No. 6; and on the east by Duke-street 20 feet, having frontages to Dowling-street and Duke-street of 20 feet each.

On this allotment is erected a small weatherboard house of two rooms, with galvanised iron roof.

Also the interest in the lease of 17½ years of two parcels land situate in the same parish, being a portion of the Tivoli estate, containing 16 perches, more or less, having frontages to Dowling-street and Judge-street of 30 feet each.

The situation of the whole of the above property is very healthy, commanding a most beautiful and extensive view; close to the bay, at an easy distance from town, and most eligible for the erection of business premises or private dwellings.

Plan on view and information obtainable at the rooms of the auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Terms, liberal.

UNRESERVED SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,
Situate in CUMBERLAND-STREET.
Being Two First-class BRICK and STONE HOUSES, in first-rate order, situate at the Northern end of Cumberland-street, close to its junction with George-street, at the Omnibus Stand; having a frontage of 53 feet to Cumberland-street, with a carriage entrance in Princes-street.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, on FRIDAY, 19th September.
Title—Unquestionable.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th September,

Those two very superior, new, substantially built, and well-finished Brick Houses on stone foundations, well stuccoed fronts, painted in oil, slated roofs and verandahs, facing Cumberland-street, and having back entrances in Prince-street. Viz: The first house (i.e. the most Northward of the two), formerly in the occupation of Judge Burton, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Merewether, at a rental of £280 per annum, contains

ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Hall, 5 feet 9 inches wide, from which open the
Dining-room—14½ feet by 21 feet.
Breakfast Parlour—10 ditto ditto 12 ditto.
Back Parlour—12½ ditto ditto 13 ditto.
And a small room 10 feet by about 8 feet; together with butler's pantry, and a verandah 29 feet long and 8 feet wide.

THE FIRST FLOOR, which is reached by a commodious staircase, contains
Drawing-room—14½ feet by 27½ feet
Retiring-room—12½ feet by about 10 feet, and
Two Bed-rooms—one 13 feet by 20 feet, the other small.
On the Landing, there is a small ante-room and water-closet
On the Basement, is a large kitchen, with range, cupboards, sink, &c., coal cellar, wine cellar, pantry, and servants' room.
Water laid on, and a well of water in the area.
The Back Premises consist of a spacious inner yard (with water closet), from which a covered passage leads to the outer yard, in which are a coach-house, 2-stalled stable, with hay-loft over, with carriage entrance to Princes-street.

All these buildings are brick-built.

The SECOND HOUSE, lately occupied by Mrs. Binnie, at a rental of £178 per annum, having a frontage of 24 feet 9 inches to Cumberland-street, with a carriage entrance in Princes-street, contains:—

On the Ground Floor—
Front Parlour, 15 feet by 17 feet, entered from a hall 5 feet wide
Breakfast Room, 11 feet by 12 feet 6 inches
Butler's Pantry, 9 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and
Verandah, the whole length of the house, 8 feet wide.
The Staircase leading to the first floor is wide, and well finished.
On the First Floor—
Drawing Room—23 feet long by 15 feet wide, with three windows facing Cumberland-street.
Two Bedrooms, one 9½ feet by 12 feet, and the other 16 feet by 12½ feet.

All these rooms are either papered or painted in oil, have polished cedar fittings, corniced ceilings, grates, and some of them marble mantle-pieces, and are fitted with bells.

On the Basement:—are two kitchens, pantry, and larder.

The Back Premises are the same as those of the first house above mentioned.

The position of this VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, its contiguity to, and connection with THE CITY, its quiet and healthy retirement, rendered the more attractive by the fine view it commands of the harbour in front, and flagstaff in the rear, will ever insure its importance and commend it most strongly to the attention of MERCHANTS as PRIVATE RESIDENCES, and to CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and others as a profitable source for the investment of capital.

Plan on view, and all necessary information obtainable at the auctioneers' office, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, or at the office of Messrs. Bradley and James, solicitors, Margaret street.

Terms, very liberal, and declared at sale.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale of New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 17th September.
THURSDAY, 18th September.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, Hosiers, Outfitters, Tailors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 17th and THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of new and seasonable drapery, silks, ribbons, artificial flowers, parasols, hosiery, fancy dresses, broadcloths, doeskins, tweeds, superior clothing, &c., without reserve.

China matting
Artificial flowers
Rich checked lustring ribbons
Ditto figured and brocaded ditto
Rich glacé parasols
Ditto moire ditto
Swiss spotted muslins
Balzorine dresses
French barege ditto
Organdie and jacconet ditto
Book muslins and lawns
French lisse barege shawls, long and square
Women's white satteen stays
Ditto drab ditto
Maids' ditto and children's bands
Corded petticoats
72 and 80 inch sheeting
Longcloths and shirtings
Super croydons
Rough and dress hollands
Cotton ticks
Colored silesias
Black and colored alpacas
4-4 Dutch carpets
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, white counterpanes
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black cashmere
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Ditto lambswool hose
Men's and boys' cotton braces
Carpet and leather bags
Haberdashery, &c.

SECOND DAY'S SALE,
THURSDAY, 18th September.

Men's fancy silk vests
Ditto rich black satin ditto
Ditto fancy doe sporting ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black doe trousers
Ditto fancy ditto
Black frock coats
Ditto shooting ditto
Fancy doe ditto ditto
Alpaca coats
Holland ditto
Waterproof clothing
Men's white shirts, W. and B.
Ditto regatta ditto, ditto
Ditto guernsey ditto
Brown cotton pants
Black superfine broadcloths
Coloured ditto ditto
Black and fancy doeskins
Angolas and tweeds
Moleskin trousers
&c. &c.

Terms at sale.

The sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock, and terminate at 1 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Wheat.
Ex Tarbert Castle

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Jackson and Co.'s Produce Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, at 12 o'clock,

Ex Tarbert Castle
P—38 bags Port Fairy wheat, more or less damaged
S—43 ditto ditto, ditto
No mark—174 ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Shipbuilders, Chandlers, &c.
The Stores and Materials saved from the Wreck of the Barque Terror.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The stores and materials saved from the wreck of the barque Terror, consisting of
Standing and running rigging
Masts
Yards
Blocks
Sails
Hawsers
Anchors and chains
And various other articles saved from the wreck.

Terms at sale.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.
THE GERALGAMBITH STATION.
Without Stock.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th September,

The GERALGAMBITH STATION, in the Lachlan District, adjoining the following stations:—Junee Wantabadgery, Nangus, Ironbung, and the stations Messrs. White and Taaf.

This fine run consists of beautiful open white box country, capable of running flocks of 2500; indeed, the names of the adjoining stations are a sufficient guarantee that it is a really first-class fattening station.

Terms at sale.

Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, TWO FAMILY RESIDENCES, Delightfully Situated in this Favourite Locality.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th September,

Two FAMILY RESIDENCES, situate in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, each containing, ON THE GROUND FLOOR—front verandah, hall, front and back parlour. On the FIRST FLOOR—large drawing-room (entering on to a verandah balcony and bedroom; and on the SECOND FLOOR—two good bedrooms.

At the rear of each house is a roomy kitchen, with servant's room above, coal-house, large yard, WELL OF GOOD WATER, and out buildings.

These houses have only been recently erected, and are substantially built of brick. The rooms are well finished, and wainscotted.

They occupy a block of land having a frontage of 41 feet to Victoria-street, with a depth of 163 feet, extending to a lane at the rear. There is also a lane 25 feet wide on the southern side of the property.

These FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCES are in the immediate vicinity of Rookwood Kellat House the residence of S. A. Donaldson, Esq., the late residence of Sir Charles Nicholson, and the residences of Messrs. C. F. Priddle, Gilchrist, and others.

The situation is most beautiful, elevated, and healthy; commanding magnificent views of Woolloomooloo Bay, Government House, Domain, the Harbour, &c.

House property in this select locality is much sought after, and always commands tenants at high rentals; and the above can be confidently recommended as an opportunity of investing in city property to great advantage.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

BANKSTOWN.
TWO CHOICE FARMS,
Containing severally 35 acres, and 66 acres, situate on the GEORGE'S RIVER ROAD,
(By Irishtown), about ten miles from Sydney.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th September,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,
Containing severally 35 acres, and 66 acres, more or less, situate in the parish of Bankstown, with frontage to the George's River Road (by Irishtown), about 10 miles from Sydney, being portion of the subdivision of
MORRIS'S 600 ACRES.

These farms are fenced on the back and side lines, and are divided from each other by a creek, which yields a NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY OF WATER in the driest season. The soil is good, and there is a large quantity of very valuable timber on the land.

To industrious men this sale presents an opportunity rarely to be met with, that of securing
A REALLY GOOD FARM,
well watered, timbered, and within a convenient distance from the city.

Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
That well-known compact Station BURINDI, situate on the head of the Manila River, a TRIBUTARY of the NAMOI; with which will be sold 6598 SHEEP, and 700 HEAD of CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 6th October,

That well-known, compact, and healthy station BURINDI, situate on the head of the Manila River, in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, and distant about 12 miles from the Post Town of Barraba. It adjoins the stations of Messrs. Ogilvie, Parnell, and Hoskisson, is exceedingly well grassed and watered by about 6 MILES of the MANILA RIVER, and several large water holes and never-failing springs. It is now in excellent working order, and its estimated GRAZING CAPABILITIES are 10,000 SHEEP.

The IMPROVEMENTS at the head station are—a good 4-room cottage, detached kitchen and store, 2 men's huts, wool-shed with lever press, 200-acre grass paddock, cultivation paddock of 12 acres, and large stockyard. At the out stations there are 4 huts, with sheep yards, hurdles, &c.

Stores, farming implements, team of bullocks, dray, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

With the Burindi Station, will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.
2200 ewes, 2 to 4 years, now lambing
1100 wethers, 2 to 4, years
1000 mixed, now fattening
2250 ewes and wethers, 1 to 2 years
48 rams

6598 more or less.

CATTLE.
700 HEAD, more or less—a mixed herd.

The sheep are of an excellent description, warranted sound and healthy in every respect; the wool realises a high figure in the London market, and the fleeces have averaged in weight 3 lbs. each.

To parties on the look out for a Liverpool Plains station, within WEEKLY COMMUNICATION of SYDNEY, and of easy access to the makets, the sale of Burindi affords an opportunity of securing a most desirable one.

Terms, liberal.

BALMAIN.
Neat Stone-built Cottage, in George-street, close to Darling-street and the Steam Ferries.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th September,

A neat and substantial STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, in George-street, Balmain, containing verandah, 2 capital rooms, and large stone-built kitchen at the rear, attached to which is a shed built of weather-boards; the whole erected on an allotment of land having 33 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of 177 feet.

There is a first-rate well of good water in the yard, at the back, and also an excellent well-stocked garden.

This is a comfortable, snug little property, and very conveniently situated, any one desirous of securing a suburban home, in a beautiful locality, or a good investment, would do well to inspect it.

A plan on view at the rooms.

Terms at sale.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, BLIGH DISTRICT.
The well known Fattening Stations
ULINDA and COOKERBINGLE,
formerly the property of the late William Lawson Esq., Senior.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 6th October,

The splendid fattening stations of
ULINDA and COOKERBINGLE,
situate on the Castlereagh River, Bligh district.

These runs were among the oldest of the selections of the late WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., Senior, who was never known to keep a bad run, and this fact alone is sufficient to establish their claim to be ranked
FIRST CLASS STATIONS.

They contain
32,000 ACRES
of fine country, abundantly watered and fattening.

They are distant from Cassilis about 25 miles, from Mudgee and Wellington about 70 miles and the post line down the Castlereagh passes near.

SURVEYS of the country, showing their position, now on view at the Rooms, where also any further information may be obtained.

Terms at sale.

A Newly-erected Comfortable Dwelling-house, No. 144, Liverpool-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th September,

A newly-erected two story dwelling-house, No. 144 Liverpool-street, substantially built of stone, with cut front and slate roof, containing four good rooms kitchen and servants'-room, yard, and well of water at the rear.

The allotment of land upon which the house is erected has a frontage of 16 feet to Liverpool-street, with a depth of ninety feet extending to a lane at the rear.

This house has just been completed, and is finished in a superior manner.

The situation is healthy and elevated, close to the South Head Road and the busiest parts of the city; indeed, altogether it is a most eligible dwelling-house, and will always command a tenant at a good rental.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property, and every facility for doing so thoroughly, will be given them on application at the rooms.

Terms at sale.

MOUNT PHILO ESTATE,
Situate in the Parish of Melville and County of Cumberland, containing about
1100 ACRES, DISTANT ABOUT 28 MILES FROM SYDNEY,
And in the immediate vicinity of
ERSKINE PARK
MINCHINBURY
LUCAN PARK, and
HORSLEY and LOCKWOOD ESTATES.

TITLE, unquestionable; full particulars of which and every information obtained from Messrs. Rowley and Holdsworth, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mrs. Margaret Roberts to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September,

That valuable and well-known estate MOUNT PHILO.

This splendid property is situate in the parish of Melville and county of Cumberland, close to the Western Road, and within about twelve miles of the Parramatta Railway Terminus, and twenty-eight miles of Sydney. It contains 1100 ACRES more or less, and is bounded by the following estates: On the north by Minchenbury, on the east by Lucan Park, on the south by Horsley and Lockwood, and on the west by Rope's Creek, which separates it from Erskine Park.

The Mount Philo Estate includes that famous agricultural farm known as CAMPBELL'S HILL FARM, of about 160 acres—one of the very finest in the district—about 100 acres of which have been cleared and under cultivation, the remaining 60 acres more or less being enclosed as grass land. There are also labourers' cottage, hay yards, &c., on the Campbell Hill Farm.

Another portion of the Mount Philo Estate, to the extent of about 60 acres, has been leased to two respectable tenants, who are bound to clear, fence, and bring the same under cultivation, and also to erect two good cottages thereon.

The rest of the estate includes a very large extent of the RICHEST AGRICULTURAL LAND, on which there is an abundance of good timber, whether for splitting, sawing, or shingles, consisting chiefly of ironbark, stringy-bark, beefwood, &c.

The property is watered by Rope's Creek, which forms its western boundary, and by a tributary of Eastern Creek, WATERS which HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN to fail.

In bringing this estate forward for public sale, the auctioneers feel bound to direct to it the attention of CAPITALISTS SEEKING an INVESTMENT, or GENTLEMEN on the look-out for a COUNTRY PROPERTY.

As an agricultural estate it would perhaps be difficult to find one which contains so large an extent of really good arable land. There is, as stated above, an abundance of fine timber upon it, as also good stone, the value of which, whether for improvements on the property, or for the supply of material for the railway works in the surrounding districts, cannot be too highly estimated.

It is accessible from Sydney by rail and coach in a couple of hours, and will be brought still nearer by the opening of the Windsor Branch Line, which will further facilitate the transit of all farm produce to the City markets.

*** From the large extent of good land and creek frontage the Mount Philo Estate is admirably adapted for SUBDIVISION INTO SMALL FARMS. Any party purchasing it with this view would no doubt find it turn out A MOST LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street; and every information to be obtained from MORT and CO.

Preliminary Notice.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

A choice Allotment of Land, close to the Wharf, well adapted for merchants' stores or warehouses.

76 Blocks of Land on the Maitland Road, opposite the Charlestown Railway Station, about 2 miles by rail from the City, adapted for Villa Sites.

Two Farms on Dempsey Island. Also,

A Quantity of Machinery, manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Ransom and Sims, of Ipswich, England, comprising
1 Seven-horse Portable Engine
1 Circular Saw Bench, complete
1 Patent Flour Mill
2 Hay Presses
1 Brick-making Machine.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell the whole of the above property by public auction, at Newcastle, about the opening of the Newcastle and Maitland Railway.

Full particulars of the various lots, as also the day of sale, will be advertised on an early date.

The First-class Station, ERMINGTON or CHAMBEGNE, in the Clarence River District, with 650 HEAD of CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 6th October,

650 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a general mixed herd, further particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement. Together with that first-rate station, ERMINGTON, or CHAMBEGNE, in the Clarence River District.

ERMINGTON is situate on the Clarence River, only about 14 miles from Grafton, and is one of the most extensive and best fattening runs in the district and capable of depasturing a LARGE HERD of CATTLE; and also SEVERAL THOUSAND SHEEP, for which a considerable portion of the run is well adapted.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a four-roomed shingled Cottage, detached kitchen, stockman hut, cultivation and horse paddocks, good stock-yard, &c., &c.

The above property is one to which particular attention is directed, as such an extensive and valuable Run so VERY LIGHTLY STOCKED is rarely offered for sale.

*** It may be mentioned, that it is the opinion of the present superintendent, that the run is capable of depasturing from 5000 to 6000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

There is a boiling-down establishment within 6 miles of the station.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 30th September.
Most Important Sale of one of the Finest Cattle Stations in New South Wales.

VAUGHAN and WILD beg to announce to capitalists and squatters, that they are authorised by Messrs. L. and T. Hyland, to submit for sale by auction, and that they have instructed their Edward Wild to sell at Bear's Exchange Rooms, on TUESDAY, 30th September, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

Their splendid cattle station the QUART QUARTO, situated on the Murray River, N.S.W., twenty-five miles from Albury.

Quart Quarto is considered one of the finest stations in that part of the colony. It has ten miles frontage to the Murray, and fifteen miles back, and is well watered by two large lagoons.

It consists chiefly of plains, with open forest at the back. Its area is about 96,000 acres, and it is capable of carrying 500 head of cattle. It will be offered with from 3500 to 4000 cattle, and from 300 to 400 horses. The cattle are of the best description, and being bred out of Lawson's herd is a sufficient guarantee for their quality. At least 800 are now fat and ready for market. The horses are generally of the Severn breed, a horse imported by Dr. Wilson, and out of the number at least 100 are fit for market, and no doubt would command good prices.

The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, grass and cultivation paddocks, &c.

Whoever should be the fortunate purchaser of this splendid property, will have an investment of the best and most valuable description.

Terms, liberal.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. L. and T. HYLAND, Boro, near Goulburn, New South Wales; or, to VAUGHAN and WILD, 66, Queen-street, Melbourne.

No. 56-43. City Commissioners' Office,
Sydney, 11th September, 1856.

SALE OF LEASE OF Water Fountain, at Circular Quay.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lease of the Water Fountain and Pipes at the Circular Quay, for the three months ending the 31st December 1856, will be sold by public auction, at the Circular Quay on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the general conditions of lease which may be seen on application at this office.

By order of the Commissioners
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 12th September, 1856.
Smith and others v. Morris and another.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th instant, at noon, at the Market Wharf, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold one Wash-boat, and one Pleasure Boat, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

GEORGE URE, Under Sheriff.

POST TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Household Words.)

The firm that I am connected with does not believe in letters; their faith is in personal interviews. They do not write about business; they transact it. The consequence is, that I am always at sea. I am always going between Austinfriars and Australia. Not being brought up to the sea, it cannot be expected that I should like this.

I am not a scientific man. I have never been to the Polytechnic Institution. But, not having anything particular to do at sea besides to be sick, I indulge in attempts to invent methods of facilitating the delivery of persons and letters between St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and Broad-street, Melbourne, in spite of the chaplain of the clipper Presto, in which I have just arrived; who considers that it is an impiety to be interfering with Nature's geography. He says that the world was made round, and that we ought to go round it in the regular manner, when we want to go from one place to another. But I take the commercial ground; and—observing that a general re-arrangement of the world seems going on; that at the Nicaraguan Canal is being made a short cut across America, and the Suez Canal is to give the go-by to the Cape of Good Hope—I don't see why I should not have my scheme for getting to Australia.

It may startle at first—I admit that it is bold but the late Mr. George Stephenson remarked before a parliamentary committee that the making a railway to the moon was merely a question of expense; and Australia is not the moon. On the contrary, Australia is the Antipodes. That very phrase suggests my scheme. Instead of going round to Australia, why not go down to Australia? An Artesian well is merely a matter of cost. If it costs so much to make an Artesian well two miles deep, of course it can only cost so much more to go on making it right through the earth. I don't mean to say that if you bored straight down, you would come out precisely at Melbourne; but you could tunnel in that direction. You could worm your way down. It would take time and money; but I suppose the Appian Way took time and money, and M. de Montalembert suggests that we are very like the Romans. We should more than justify the comparison, if we could drop our letters and newspapers down a tube to Australia. To me, personally, it would be a great convenience to be let down in that way; for our firm, in establishing branches at Sydney and Melbourne, *will* have personal interviews; and I am the only man, they tell me, that they can trust.

Something must be done. The more the colonies develop themselves, the harder it is to get at them. Our firm says, that it is all the fault of the Lords of the Treasury. My lords cannot, naturally be expected to take much interest in commercial questions. But if the principle, suggested by the chaplain of the Presto, that you should be made to go round the earth, be a Conservative principle, it is a Liberal principle, I should think, that you may go across the earth, and that is what the present Lords of the Treasury in a Liberal government strictly forbid. They will make you take the longest way, and resort to the slowest means of taking the longest way. Consequently, our firm is not very successful with the branches at Sydney and Melbourne. Our firm—and the fact is true also of the whole trade of England—exports more goods to Australia than to any other part of the globe, the United States excepted. Australia is deemed the best market we now have in the world. Our firm and that is also true of the Bank of England—has been saved from a commercial crisis this past year's winter by the gold I and others have brought home from the diggings. Our firm has lost, in the interest on money floated round the world, in compliance with the views of my lords, a sum which would enable the senior partner to retire comfortably. The total sum lost in interest by the entire commercial community would make my tube. I have calculated it carefully at per vertical mile. Well, then, I say something ought to be done.

When I first began to go to Australia, in 1852, it was not so bad. You could go by screw-ships, via the Cape. To be sure, they all broke down, or went ashore, or never got to Melbourne; and our firm told the authorities that they would break down, or go ashore, and never get there. But it was an experiment and it showed attention on the part of the Lords of the Treasury. You could also go—and that was the way our firm sent me—by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's route. It was zig-zag, which was nearly as bad as all round about; but it was fast. You rushed to Marseilles, and caught a boat there. You rushed across the Isthmus of Suez, and caught a boat there. You got to Point de Galle, and caught a boat there; and, if you were lucky in hitting the boats, you got to Melbourne in about seven weeks after leaving London. The boats between Point de Galle and Melbourne were nothing to speak of. They were little, and overcrowded, and dirty, and slow; but, then, it was only a colony that you were going to, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, having taken the contract at so low a rate in order to keep rivals out of their waters, were not likely to ruin their shareholders. But what happened? When the war broke out, our firm said to me, "We must make new arrangements with our branch at Sydney; you must be off there to-night."

I went to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and asked about the berths from Point de Galle. "Dropped that service," said the clerk. No boat from Point de Galle! The fact is, the Peninsular and Oriental had given up several of their boats to the Government for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea; and they had convinced the Lords of the Treasury that the Point de Galle screws must stop running. Just then, our firm was doing a tremendous business with Australia; yet my lords managed to keep up steam postal service to India, Brazil, Spain, West Indies places that did not take one-sixth part of the value of the goods that were pouring into Australia; but they left Australia nearly destitute. Our firm and several other firms remonstrated, but my lords had made up their minds; and, during the seventeen months that have elapsed since the Peninsular and Oriental got off their Point de Galle contract, I and others have had to go round the world, and to go in sailing ships. Capital clippers, the Liverpool clippers, but they take 80 to 100 days in going, and not very much less in coming. Now, why, as a colony increases, should you diminish the facilities of getting to it, the war notwithstanding? I would be much obliged if my lords would answer that.

But my lords are going to do something, now that there is peace. They have issued a minute, in which they are good enough to tell us commercial men, that there are three ways of getting to Australia: via the Cape; via Suez; and via Panama; and—with great modesty, declining to pronounce any opinion of their own, as to which is best—they ask the six Australian colonies to consider and agree which route shall be adopted. They invite steam-ship companies to tender for all the routes. This is no doubt believed to be very energetic; but, all the while that the six colonies are wrangling—as they are sure to do—I shall still have to go by the clippers; for it will be at least a year before anything can be settled. Our firm says, "Put on the Point de Galle boats again." But the Lords of the Treasury are not going to prejudge the question in that way. Other firms say, that if the official hydrographer (a person who would rather puzzle you in an argument, I should think) be set to calculate, he very soon would find out which is the shortest route—commercial men generally regarding the shortest route as the best route. They say, that if you draw a line from London to Melbourne it will go by Dover, Paris, Marseilles, Suez, the Chagos Islands, across the Indian Ocean, right into Broad-street, Melbourne; that there are railways, steamers, and caravans in Suez; and that all that has to be done is to put 10 knot steamers on between Suez and Melbourne. This would land letters between London and Melbourne in 44 days. But my lords say, that although this is very true, the form must be gone through of waiting a year or so until the colonies have fought the battle of routes.

I say—Make the tube; or, if you will not go to that expense, cut as straight across the globe as you can; and, for mercy's sake, get the circumnavigating discussion out of the circumlocution office as fast as possible.

THE GREAT WATER TOWERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From the Builder.)

As the whole of the system of waterworks designed for the Crystal Palace is now completed, and ready to be brought into action, it will be interesting to the reader if some particulars are given of the means by which the greatest of these water displays will be carried out. The directors were anxious that this branch of their attraction should be unrivalled, and that the glories of Versailles should pale before those of Sydenham. The idea was a bold one, and deserved success; and, to do the directors justice, they have spared no exertions and no outlay to endeavour to accomplish the object. Amongst other things it was resolved to have jets of water thrown to the height of not less than 250 feet, and the great desideratum was to obtain some head of water of sufficient altitude to ensure such a result. The water for the whole of the fountains could not be obtained from any existing supply, and the company were therefore compelled to sink a large well in the lowest part of the ground for the purpose of obtaining the requisite quantity. But in this position the well was in the most unfavourable spot for the use of the fountains, and artificial means were therefore required to be resorted to in order to make it available. In the first place, the water from the well has to be pumped into the large reservoir formed by the lake at the bottom of the gardens, which is inhabited by the antediluvian animals. From thence the water is forced up by powerful engines into an intermediate reservoir, about midway between the lake and the palace, and on the north side of the grounds. From this spot, again, other engines send it into the large brick reservoir, holding more than two millions of gallons, on a level with the palace, and situated at its north end. The water has not, however, yet arrived at the end of its forced journeys. It is next pumped into large iron tanks; thence it is distributed to the fountains in the upper terrace. From the commencement of June, however, another step will be taken, and the water will have to be forced up from the brick reservoir to the top of the water towers, a height of 283 feet, for the purpose of supplying the large fountains of the lower basins, which have not yet been brought into play.

These towers deserve to rank among the most extraordinary engineering works of the present day, and some idea of their strength and magnitude may be obtained from the fact they will each for there are two of them—have to support, at a height of 238 feet above the ground, a body of water equal in weight to not less than 2000 tons—that this vast mass of fluid will not be in a quiescent state, but will be constantly in motion, caused by the entry into the huge tank of the supply and the rushing out of the waters into the lower basins. The first attempt to construct the water towers was a failure, and involved great loss to the company, for, when nearly completed, it was found that they were insecure, and would neither carry the weight intended for them nor sustain the vibratory shock of the ascending and descending water. They were, accordingly, pulled down, and an attempt was made to obtain the necessary elevation by placing large tanks on the top of each wing of the building. The tank was constructed, and the water was in course of being supplied; but scarcely had five hundred tons of water been poured in when the glass of the buildings below began to crack, and ominous sounds of creaking rafters and bending girders warned the bystanders to make a precipitate retreat; and to put an end to further proceedings the water was withdrawn, the tanks were taken down, and a few days since, an announcement in the newspapers informed the public that they were for sale. Finally, the plans for the present towers were decided upon, the works of which are now just completed. The towers are polygonal in their construction, and are forty-six feet in diameter from centre to centre of the columns. They are constructed, to a great extent, upon the same plan as the Crystal Palace, namely of a series of cast-iron columns and girders, and the whole of the height is divided into tiers or galleries, each of which, to the uppermost one, may be reached by a winding staircase. The total height of the towers, from the first floor or tier, to the top of the chimney cap, is 279 feet, being 57 feet more than the entire height of the monument of the fire of London; 107 feet higher than the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square; and 155 feet above that of the Duke of York, in Carlton-place. It is hardly necessary to say that from the summit of these lofty towers a most extensive view may be obtained of the surrounding country, and on a clear day, and with the aid of a good glass, some portions of the Channel may be distinctly seen.

The mode of construction adopted in these gigantic towers may be briefly described. Commencing with the foundation, it is hardly necessary to say that no ordinary resting place would suffice for the maintenance of such lofty structures as these water towers. The foundations are excavated 21 feet below the level of the ground, and upon this is formed a ring of Portland cement concrete, three feet deep and eleven feet wide, the outer diameter of the ring being 58 feet, and the inner 30 feet. Upon this concrete body is raised up a vast pile of solid brickwork, averaging seven feet in thickness, and 18 feet in height. Upon this third, or upper foundation, rests the entire superincumbent weight of the whole structure, considerably over 3000 tons, or the amount of tonnage of one of the largest ships afloat. Within, however, this ring of brickwork, there is yet another foundation, which is formed of a circular mass of Portland cement concrete, 28 feet in diameter, and 5 feet in thickness. Upon this rests the foundation of the brick chimney shaft which runs up the centre of the tower, and it also supports the six water columns which carry up, or bring down, the water to and from the tank on the top. The chimney carries away the smoke from the heating apparatus, as well as from the boilers in the building used for working the machinery, the height of the chimney being 276 feet, and it is nine feet three inches in diameter. Up to sixty feet in height the brickwork is fourteen inches thick, the remainder of the height being reduced to nine inches. The top of the chimney is surmounted by an ornamental cast iron cap, fourteen feet in height and sixteen in diameter, thus making the extreme height of the chimney, with the cap, 290 feet.

The whole height of the tower is divided into stages or floors; of these there are eleven, each of them being twenty feet apart. The spiral staircase, by means of which the ascent is made, is formed of iron and wood, and it twines closely around the brick chimney shaft in the centre of the tower. The whole number of steps is 404, being exactly equal to the number of feet to the summit of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. As the steps both at the water towers and at St. Paul's are about the same height, a comparison of the numbers at each place will serve to convey a good idea of the relative heights of these structures. To reach the whispering gallery, which runs round the bottom of the dome, an ascent of 280 steps is necessary; 254 more steps must be mounted in order to reach the gallery at the top of the dome, and from that stage 82 steps more will land the visitor in the dizzy height of the golden ball, making a total of 616 steps, or 212 more than the highest gallery accessible to visitors at the water towers. But 70 feet above the heads of the adventurous climber of the water towers, there would still rise the ornamental cap of these tall columns, from the top of which the black smoke soars away far above the lordly height of the great transept of the palace. But how are these floors or stages kept bound together? and what is there to prevent those piles of tall slender columns bulging forward or falling inward, and making the whole edifice fall like an unstable pack of cards? The catastrophe is prevented by a very simple but effective arrangement. On the top of each of these rows of columns is placed a wrought iron diaphragm, or huge flat ring, five feet in width, and encircling the whole of the tower. A series of rods, nearly two inches in diameter, and thirty-two feet in length, intersect each other across the inner diameter of this ring, and keep every portion of the circumference rigid and secure. Each of the diaphragms weigh about five tons, and they are placed between the columns and connecting pieces, to which they are firmly secured and bolted. There are ten of these diaphragms, and it is difficult, indeed, to conceive how, so long as they exist, any fears for the stability of the edifice can be entertained.

When the visitor has arrived at the uppermost balcony, he will find himself walking round the outside of the circular tank which contains the water, and through the centre of which the brick chimney shaft still pursues its upward course. This tank is 38 feet in depth the heaviest line-of-battle ship does not draw so much—and 47 feet in diameter. If the visitor will just take a peep over—and by ascending a temporary ladder he can do so—he will have the pleasure of looking upon nearly half a million of gallons of water, weighing somewhat over 2000 tons. From this position he will naturally inquire into the means by which at so fearful an elevation so large a body of water had been raised. We would ask the visitor, then, for a moment to descend once more to the foundations of the tower. He would there see on the inner of the two foundations a pipe laid in a circular form, from which five others branch off in a sort of spiral form, each terminating in a bold upward curve, and connected with five pipes, which run perpendicularly up the outer side of the chimney shaft. Two of these five pipes are for supplying the water to the tank; the three others are for bringing it down for the fountains; there is a sixth one, and that is a waste pipe for carrying down the water when it may happen to rise in the tank above the mouth of the waste pipe, and thus prevent any overflow of the water. Mains are also laid in connection with these pipes which communicate with the Crystal Palace, and in the event of fire occurring, a jet of water may be thrown to the height of the great centre transept. Each tower will supply but one jet of water, the pressure on the square inch at the mouth of this jet will be 232 pounds, and the water will rise on a calm day to the height of 240 feet. When the tank is full of water, the total weight which will rest upon the foundations, will be—

	Tons.
Water in tank	2000
Wrought iron in tower	240
Cast iron in tower	638
Glass, timber, lead, &c.	200
Total weight of each tower	3078

While congratulating the directors on the successful completion of this portion of this great work, we cannot omit to call attention to the great practical ability and untiring energy of Mr. Ashton, under whose superintendence the works have been carried on. The towers, it may be added, were designed by Mr. Brunel; and Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. were the contractors for their erection. It is gratifying to add that the whole of the work was completed without the occurrence of a single serious accident or casualty.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(From the Examiner, 14th June.)

It is reported and believed that the American Government has met Lord Clarendon's last conciliatory despatch in a corresponding spirit, that it expresses every good feeling towards this country, and gives earnest of sincerity by empowering its minister here, Mr. Dallas, to settle the disputes relating to Central America, or to refer the question to arbitration, if agreement should be impracticable. So far all is good, but there is a fly in the pot of ointment. Mr. Crampton is to be dismissed, and the *exequatur* is to be withdrawn from the three consuls implicated in the enlistment transactions. This reduces the subject matter of quarrel to a very small point. The idea of a Crampton war is an absurdity so great as to amount to an impossibility. Our Government is bound in honour to support its servant, if it believes him to be guiltless of any offence; but can it have the right to insist on continuing him in a post where he must be useless, and where his presence can only give umbrage, and stand in the way of the very objects for which he is accredited? The charges against Mr. Crampton may be groundless, the prejudice against him unfair, and his Government may justly refuse to condemn him; but their opinion of him is no law for the American Government, which pretends to a better knowledge of his conduct that can be had here, where he is judged wholly by his own report. And certainly it is true that the Government to which an envoy is accredited must be a better judge of the performance of his duties than the Government employing him, for the one has to do with his actions and proceedings, the other with his own account of them. As the homely proverb expresses it, he who wears the shoes best knows where it pinches.

After what has passed, no matter what the merits may have been, Mr. Crampton would be worse than useless at Washington, and we could only continue him there as a sign of offence to the American Government, expressing that we could have our own way with it, or in the Spanish phrase, "Swallow it, dog." On the other hand, are we to submit to the affront of his dismissal? And this brings us to the puerile question, is England to give America a slap on the face, or is America to give England a slap on the face? If any good could be done by continuing Mr. Crampton in his post, the point of honour might be worth contending for, but in these circumstances it would be worse than a quarrel for a straw. And the reported assurances of the American Government really divest the matter of any question of honour, for they reduce the objection to Mr. Crampton to a personal objection. The quarrel may be like the old quarrel with Dr. Fell, the reason of which could not be told, well known as the fact was; but we are not to go to war to correct the American Government's erroneous opinion of Mr. Crampton.

Well, but shall we do the next bad thing? Shall we pout and sulk about it? Or shall we bundle out Mr. Dallas, who has given no cause of umbrage, because the Americans have done the same incivility to our Minister for cause alleged? There is precedent both strict and analogous for such a course When Sir Henry Bulwer was dismissed from Madrid, the Spanish Minister was sent away in retaliation. And for the analogous precedent, when courts of justice come into collision, they attach each other's officers trespassing on the disputed ground.

If this affair had come to such a point that diplomatic relations were to be broken off between the two Governments, it would be almost as absurd to keep Mr. Dallas here missionless, as to continue Mr. Crampton *malgré* at Washington; but, according to report, this is happily not the posture of things, and Mr Dallas is empowered, or to be empowered, to settle all disputes, or to refer them to arbitration. To dismiss him in this case would be turning peace from our door.

We are no great admirers of retaliation. It is a poor, a paltry resource. Translated into plain words, it means this:—"As you have done a wrong thing by me, I will do a wrong by you to be even with you. And if you hurt yourself, I will hurt myself too, to match you."

That the American quarrel in the enlistment affair is not honest is now manifest. Our part was not blameless, it was evasive, and therefore unworthy, but the fault was atoned for and abandoned, and the resentment for it might have been dismissed, instead of growing hotter and hotter with the approach of the election season.

The Government (for so we will style it, waiving all question for the nonce) of Nicaragua has been doing, and is doing, on a far larger scale, all that has been charged against the British agents in the United States. It has been drawing levies of men from the Union to wage war against a friendly nation. Well, what has President Pierce's Administration done with this offender against its laws? Has it said, we will hold no intercourse with a Government which owes its very existence to the contravention of our laws? Not so, forsooth, it recognises the Government of Nicaragua, and receives the Minister of the Power recruited from the United States, while it dismisses Mr. Crampton for an infraction of the enlistment laws. This inconsistency, this dealing in a double measure, undoubtedly seems to impart an intention of offence, which would not otherwise belong to the conduct to the British Minister. It denotes that something more is concerned that the transactions the ostensible ground of umbrage.

But it is not for us to fix America in the wrong, and to make a great of a small wrong, if she comes forward with a frank and fair overture for the settlement of differences. Nothing that has passed, or is likely to pass in the worst event, should stand in the way of that adjustment, which is all that we could come to after a desolating war. The only question, therefore, is whether we should begin where we should end, saving all the blood and treasure that would be lavished in hostilities. It is true that the rupture of diplomatic relations would not necessarily lead to war, but it would put both nations into an attitude of war, and affect their commerce and expenditure with much of the evil of war. A spark to the powder, a hot-headed officer, might then do the mischief. How often do we see it written and hear it said, that everything is a matter of compromise in our times, and is not Mr. Crampton's dismissal compounded for by Mr. Dallas' commission for adjusting all differences and putting peace on a sound basis?

As for Mr. Crampton, our Government may evince its unshaken confidence in his character by employing him in some high diplomatic office, but wherever he goes it is to be hoped that he will take the trouble to read the despatches of the Foreign Secretary, so that he may not have to learn a most important matter of instruction from an accidental mention of it in another quarter. The question has occurred whether a diplomatic agent is quite safe who commits such an oversight as the one to which we allude. We hope he heard Mr. Clayton touching Ruatan more distinctly than he read Lord Clarendon respecting arbitration.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN STYLES are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, September 16th, at 3 o'clock precisely. The procession to move from his late residence, No. 16, Campbell-street, near South Head Road. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3932, of the I.O.F. M.U.—The officers and brothers of the above Lodge, together with the officers and brothers of the various lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of brother F. A. REX'S late departed wife MARY, to move from her late residence, Redfern, on WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. The brothers of the above order to meet at host Dishington's, at 2 o'clock precisely. By order of the N G., W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

COUNTRY AGENCIES.—The LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors beg to publish, for general information, the following list of their Agencies established in the country districts of this colony, and to state that they will be happy to receive applications from respectable parties for the appointment of Agents for districts where they are not represented.

FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

At Brisbane	...	Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
Ipswich	...	Mr. A. Macalister
Newcastle	...	Messrs. Bingle and Son
Maitland	...	Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick
Albury	...	Mr. J. C. Pierce
Windsor	...	Mr. Wm. Walker
Yass	...	Mr. Rees Jones
Campbelltown	...	Mr. James Turner
Goulburn	...	Mr. William Chatfield
Bathurst	...	Mr. J. S. Horne
Kiama	...	Mr. William Marks.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At Gundagai	...	Messrs. Joseph Chalder and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

At Panbula	...	Richard Bligh, Esq.
Stroud	...	Samuel Harris, Esq.

Offices—Margaret-street, Wynyard square, Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
September 15th, 1856.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

DEAFNESS.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, a small, powerful, newly-invented instrument for deafness, different from all others, to surpass anything that has yet been produced. It rests within the ears, and being of the same colour as the skin, it is not perceptible, enabling deaf persons to join in general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Also, the IMPROVED TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, by the use of which the most defective sight is brought to its youthful and natural state. Powerful race and opera glasses; the small waistcoat pocket glass, not larger than a walnut, to discern objects for miles. Mr DE LISSA, optician to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market-streets.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEAD ACHE, and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—An astonishing cure of these complaints.—Henry Townshend, Esq., of Launceston, V. D. L., was the victim of bilious attacks for nineteen years and six months, in addition to this, he was constantly suffering from sick headache, giddiness, and so nervous that, to use his own words, he was fit for nothing; the doctor's bills would have made a large volume, yet his sufferings became more intense each succeeding day. About three months ago he commenced the use of Holloway's Pills, this celebrated medicine completely penetrated to every part of the system, cleared the head and stomach, and corrected the digestive organs, the consequence was that after seven weeks' use of them, he was thoroughly cured, and he has since enjoyed the best of health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices; 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each pot.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—To those afflicted with defective Vision.—Just received, ex Maria Somes, a splendid and most complete assortment of spectacles, in steel, gold, and silver frames, fitted with the best Brazilian pebbles; also, the new patent parapantascopic spectacles, made upon the principle of the celebrated Braham's patent, and so justly celebrated by all who use them, allowing the wearer to see any object far or near, without removing them from the face. To be had only of MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

BRIGHTON HOTEL, WOLLONGONG.—Visitors to Wollongong will find that this Hotel is the only one having a frontage to the sea. Persons in delicate health can at this establishment have the advantage of Private Apartments, opening to a lawn, thus avoiding the fatigue of ascending a flight of stairs. A general table, on the continental system, has been introduced with a view to accommodate those not requiring private apartments, and to whom economy is a consideration. A person is always in attendance on the arrival of the steamers; and passengers arriving by the night boats will find coffee ready prepared The Brighton Hotel is the first nearest the Wharf. E. JOHNSON, late of Barrack-street, Sydney, proprietor. N.B.—Good stabling, saddle horses, and carriage for hire.

NOTICE.—M'MULLEN'S COACH MANUFACTORY. No. 35, Parramatta street.—MICHAEL M'MULLEN takes this opportunity of again thanking his patrons and the public for the numerous kindnesses received from them, and begs to remind them that he has removed to the above premises, where every branch in the coachmaking business is carried on. Painting and trimming being the "finishing" to every proper turn out, he flatters himself that he is pretty well known in that particular branch of the trade to make it necessary for him to say anything on that subject. Suffice it to say, that articles going out of his manufactory shall be unrivalled for elegance and style, and promises that despatch, good work, and civility shall be his motto.

NOTICE.—The Business carried on in this city by the undersigned, as General Merchant and Commission Agent, under the firm of MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., has been discontinued. All accounts due and to the firm will be paid and received by the undersigned, who will sign the firm in liquidation. WILLIAM MACNAB, Sydney, 12th September, 1856.

OURANG-OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods; Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily at No. 30, Hunter-street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Liverpool Turf Club Races, the undersigned will not hold any sale at the Bazaar before SATURDAY next BURT, HASSALL, and CO.

AGENCY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive consignments of produce, &c., and to act as agent for the disposal or shipment of the same, as well as to transact any general business required by settlers and others. References: Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co.; Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; David Jones and Co., merchants. WILLIAM DREWE. Montague House, 2, Church-hill, Sydney.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, tuner, selector, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION'S COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP TELEGRAPH.—Steward's Department.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from parties willing to undertake the Steward's department of the Steamship TELEGRAPH, including provisioning the passengers, officers, and crew, the supply of wines and other liquors, and the finding of cooks, stewards, and all servants connected with the department.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

Security will be required.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Office, 15th September, 1856.

Railway Office, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, the 20th day of September instant, from persons willing to supply a number of Tarpaulins, 15 feet x 21 feet, required for the service of the railways.

CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.
13th September, 1856.

TENDERS will be received until THIS DAY, the 18th instant, for the fittings of an extension to the present Coffee Room, at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets. The plan and specification may be seen, by applying to ALFRED TOOGOOD, on the premises; or, Mr. BIBB, Macquarie-street. N.B.—This or any other improvement that is required for the business will not prevent the proprietor from negotiating with respectable and responsible parties for the concern. ALFRED TOOGOOD, September 15, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received at the offices of the undersigned till WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, for the various works required in the erection and completion of a first-class stone Store and Offices in O'Connell-street. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street.—September 13th, 1856.

TENDERS are required for building Sheds at the National School Premises, Paddington and Redfern. Apply to Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, architect, 254, Pitt-street. Tenders to be addressed to the Commissioners of National Education, Fort-street.

By order of the Board,
W. C. WILLS, secretary.

NEW CHURCH, DARLINGHURST.—To Masons, Tenders for the erection of the first portion of the walls of the above Church, will be received by Mr. RAE, at the office of the City Commissioners, on or before TUESDAY, 23rd instant. Drawings and Specifications may be seen after Monday, 15th instant, at the office of GOOLD and HILLING, architects.

The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender, and security will be required for the due performance of the contract. Lloyd's Chambers, September 12th, 1856.

NOTICE.—Parties sending goods to the undersigned are informed that they will not be received if sent by the Parramatta steamers. JOHN GOOD.

WOOL, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, and Bark.—The undersigned is a purchaser of the above on account of Messrs. Hall and Alderson. ISAAC DUNSHEA.

NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.—The undersigned are prepared to take charge of wool or other produce forwarded to Port Adelaide, either for sale or shipment, and to make liberal advancement on such produce shipped to their agents in London, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co. F. CLARK and SONS, Adelaide.

KIAMA.—ROBERT STOBO begs to acquaint visitors to Kiama, that he has opened a large House fronting the Bay, as a Private Boarding Establishment, combining the convenience of a first-rate Hotel with the quiet and comfort of a private residence. Suites of apartment for families, with or without board. Terms, moderate Kiama, December 6.

ELLIOTT'S FAMILY HOTEL, WOLLONGONG, affords extensive and superior accommodation, and is patronised by the most respectable families. Suites of rooms furnished in the first style, available for families and gentlemen. Lady visitors may have access to a magnificent pianoforte on the premises. E. ELLIOTT.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 43, Pitt-street North—Millinery for ladies and children, head dresses, flowers and feathers, dressmaking, mantles and stays, baby linen, embroideries, and real laces, parasols (Pompadour) Madame de LOLLE has the honor to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that her Show rooms will be publicly open this week for the inspection of the Spring fashions, just received from Paris, consisting of,—

Modes des Maisons Claradeix, Laure, Baudrand et Barenne Savoir; chapeaux à l'Empereur Napoléon IV, fleurs, plumes, lingeries, broderies, dentelles, Valenciennes, corsets, et ombrelles.

N B—The intimate connection of Madame DE LOLLE with the best houses in Paris, and the long experience with the most qualified milliners and dressmakers, affords to her a great facility to meet the wishes of ladies who may please to honor her with their commands for concerts, balls, weddings, and mourning.

MR. JAMES PEARSON (late of Burt's Horse Bazaar), begs to inform his friends that he has arranged with Mr. J. A. WATT, conjointly, to carry on business as auctioneers, livery stable keepers, &c., at the Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, and trusts he may be remembered by them in the distribution of their favours. The sales, as of old, will take place every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. First-class horses, gigs, dog-carts, &c., on SALE by private contract subject to trials of approval. Horses, gigs, dog-carts, &c., always on HIRE by the day, month, or year. Horses broken to harness. Livery at as low charges as any yard in Sydney. September 1st, 1856.

JOHN GLASSOP, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker and Perfumer. Schools and families attended; orders punctually executed. Private rooms for ladies and families. Warm baths ready at all hours. Opposite the Royal Hotel.

W. S. CLAPPISON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, adjoining St. John's Tavern, Newtown.—Parties sending horses, goods, &c., for Sale, will please send written instructions, stating with or without reserve. A Sale of horses, drays, trucks, &c., takes place on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of THOMAS TURNER MASSEY, late of Jamison-street, in the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased, Greeting—

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctors of Jane Spalding, of Canterbury, near Sydney aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said THOMAS TURNER MASSEY departed this life on or about the 21st day of July last, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits, in the said colony; we do hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you, to appear personally, or by your proctor, duly constituted before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the fourth day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to shew sufficient cause, if you or any of you have or know any, why the same should not be committed to the said Jane Spalding, on her giving sufficient security, and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the Jane Spalding, as a creditor. Witness, the honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Colony, at Sydney, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1856, and in the twentieth year of our reign.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary. (L.S.)

BRENAN and RUSSELL, Proctors for the said Jane Spalding, 42, Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of Mary Gaze, formerly of Malmsbury, in the county of Wilts, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, and late of the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS DOUGLASS and JOHN CARTWRIGHT PARDOE, of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentlemen, intend, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the Will of the said Mary Gaze, deceased, may be granted to them as the Trustees and Executors named in the said Will.

Dated this eleventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN SMITH,
Proctor for the said Trustees and Executors, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the goods of HENRY BIRKETT, late of Grafton, Richmond River, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased.—All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present them to the undersigned for liquidation. PENNINGTON and HART, Solicitors for Administrator, 24, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. September 15th, 1856.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.—In the Insolvent Estate of Samuel Henry Cohen, late of Sydney, wholesale grocer.—Creditors who have proved their claims in the above estate, are informed that a plan of distribution was confirmed by the Court on Saturday last, and a second dividend of 2s. 3d. in the £ will be payable at my office on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, on production of the promissory notes. JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Plans of distribution in the following estates having been confirmed by the Court, the dividends will be payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, by insolvent estates of Thomas Henry Cummins, a first dividend of 3s. 4½d. in the pound; Richard Jones, a first, of 2s. 5½d. in the pound; John William King, first, of 10s. 2½d. in the pound; Samuel Bannister, first and final, of 15s. 10¾d. in the pound, on preferential claims only.

F. W. PERRY, official assignee,
64, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
15th September, 1856.

NOTICE.—To Merchants and others.—Parties indebted to my Firm, styled Morris and Co. (John Morris and Henry Moon) are requested to pay only at the Albion Wharf, and on the signature of myself. JOHN MORRIS, Sen. 15th September, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned WILLIAM PROUT WOOLCOTT and JACOB RICHARD CLARKE, of George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, booksellers and stationers, and of the North Shore aforesaid, as proprietors and conductors of the Cremorne Gardens, has been THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent. Dated Sydney, August 19th, 1856.

W. P. WOOLCOTT.
J. R. CLARKE.

Witness—JAMES HUSBAND, solicitor, 19, Pitt-street.

PORTRAITS (non-inverted) in cases, 10s. GREEN, 385, George-st., opposite Cathedral, late of King-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.—PARRY and HALBERT respectfully inform their numerous patrons that their new stock of silks for the present season is now ready for inspection, consisting of all that is elegant and useful, both British and foreign, from 25s. the full dress, to the most costly produced. 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

MILLE RAYE Striped and Checked Silks, 27s. 6d. the full dress

Rich glace silks, in every colour, 29s. 6d. the full dress
Good black gros de Naples, 22s. 6d. the full dress
Very rich black glace, 2 guineas the full dress.

96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

NEW SPRING and SUMMER MANTLES.—The most elegant and recherche designs ever produced, very cheap. 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

RICH GLACE MANTLES, 8s. 9d, 11s. 9d., 15s. 9d.
Extra rich ditto ditto, 21s., 25s., 30s.
Moire antique ditto, 12s. 6d. 17s. 6d., 25s.
Black and white lace jackets and mantles, mourning mantles, richly trimmed with crape, from one guinea.
96, Pitt-street.

JUST OPENED, two cases of Parasols.—Rich Moire Antique lined Parasols, the best quality. 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

PRIME SALT BEEF.—25 tierces—a written guarantee given of its superior quality—for SALE cheap, or exchanged for potatoes, hay, &c. 37, Lower George-street, opposite the Rose of Australia.

POTATOES.—28 tons of the best and cheapest in Sydney, now landing at the Union Wharf. Apply at S., at J. SAUNDERS, Potatoe Store, Union Wharf.

MAIDS' STAYS, with elastic sides
Ditto plain, without and with bones
Girls' stays, all sizes
Ladies' stays, from 19 to 32 inches, in every form
French stay warehouse, late VICTOR PROTOIS, 32, Hunter-street.

LADIES' ELASTIC SIDE AND LACE BOOTS—
Ladies' black and white satin boots, opera
Ladies' white watered silk boots, opera
Ladies' white kid elastic side boots, opera
Ladies' bronze kid boots, elastic and lace, opera
Ladies' black kid boots, elastic and lace, opera
Ladies' cashmere elastic side boots, various colours
Ladies' black cashmere boots, elastic and lace
Ladies' cloth boots, elastic and lace
Ladies' bronze and black kid balmoral boots
Ladies' black cashmere cossacks
Ladies' white kid and satin shoes, opera
Ladies' coloured embroidered satin slippers
Ladies' bronze kid embroidered slippers
Ladies' bronze and black kid shoes, opera
Ladies' victoria and cheltenham walking shoes
Children's white bronze and black kid slippers, opera
Children's coloured boots and shoes, various
Ladies' boots and shoes made to measure in London style and fashion,
at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others, that they have commenced manufacturing Cordials and Liqueurs of all descriptions, of a superior quality, at current prices.

Purchasers favouring them with orders can rely upon having the goods packed fit for shipment or inland carriage.

A. CAPORN and COMPANY, 77, Lower George-street and Queen's-place, Sydney.

N.B.—Premises lately occupied by the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

LEECHES.—Fresh supply and healthy, on SALE by ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, near Royal Hotel.

ONIONS.—Hobart Towns, in good order—1 ton for SALE. JAMES M'KANNEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

A SET of Tinman's Tools for SALE. Apply to Mr. SIMS, 143, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA STEAM SAW MILLS, 22, Erskine-street.—60,000 American laths and 4½ feet pickets.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS—20,000 feet best red deal, cut to 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS, foot of Erskine-street.—1000 doors and glazed windows, cheap.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS, near Phoenix Wharf.—Kauri spars and planks, very cheap.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS, 22, Erskine-street.—1¼ and 1 inch grooved and tongued pitch pine.

VICTORIA SAW MILLS, GOODLET and CO.—150,000 Hobart Town shingles and palings.

SLATES, 20 x 10, very best Bangor, on SALE, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt street.

TO DRAPERS.—For SALE, by private tender, the remainder of the stock of the undersigned, at per £ on the stock book. Application to be made THIS DAY and TO-MORROW. COOK and COMPANY, 216, George-street. September 15, 1856.

FOR SALE, two two-story Verandah houses in Egan-street, O'Connell Town; also, two Cottages in the same street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

TO MOTHERS.—Real Bermuda Arrowroot, SLOPER, chemist, William-street.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES and others.—The best Derwent Potatoes can be had in any quantity alongside the barque MIAM, Campbell's Wharf.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTATES.—On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, Leases of the following Lands at Botany, forming part of the Clergy and School Estates, will be put up to auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Sydney, at 12 o'clock.

The Lots, both town and suburban will be let for 99 years; the leases to date from the 1st October next.

The Rent for the first year must be paid on the day of sale the rents subsequently accruing will be payable in advance—yearly when below £30, or half-yearly when above that sum.

Plans of the lots may be seen at the office of the Agent, from whom also may be obtained lithographed plans of the suburban allotments, and any further particulars.

TOWN LOTS.

Lot.	Lot on Plan.	No.	Township.	County.	Parish.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Upset price. £	s.	d.
1	Block A	4	Long Bay.	Cumberland.	Botany.	0	1	20	1	15	0
2	..	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	12	1	15	0
3	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	22	1	15	0
4	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	24	1	15	0
5	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	30	1	15	0
6	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	31	1	15	0
7	Block D	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
8	..	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
9	..	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
10	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
11	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
12	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
13	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
14	Block Z	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	33	1	15	0
15	..	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	36	1	15	0
16	..	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	38	1	15	0
17	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	33	1	15	0
18	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	21	1	15	0
19	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	14	1	15	0
20	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	14	1	15	0
21	Block Y	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
22	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
23	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
24	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
25	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
26	..	10	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
27	..	11	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
28	Block T	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
29	..	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
30	..	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
31	..	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
32	..	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
33	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
34	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
35	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
36	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	1	15	0
37	Block S	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
38	..	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
39	..	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
40	..	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
41	..	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
42	..	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
43	..	9	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
44	..	10	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0
45	..	11	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	1	15	0

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Lot.	Lot on Plan.	No.	County.	Parish.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Upset price. £	s.	d.
1	Block U	99	Cumberland.	Botany.	6	2	0	6	10	0
2	..	98	ditto	ditto	6	2	12	6	11	6
3	..	97	ditto	ditto	6	2	2	6	10	3
4	Block S	104	ditto	ditto	5	2	2	5	10	3
5	..	103a	ditto	ditto	5	2	2	5	10	3

JOHN STIRLING,
Agent for Clergy and School Estates.
Clergy and School Estates' Office,
Sydney, 9th September, 1856.

TO TRAVEL THIS SEASON, in the District of Hartley, the thorough-bred cart-stallion VISCOUNT. This horse is a dark bay with black points, and stands 17 hands high. Each mare, including groomage, £3 5s. THOMAS MORRISS, Proprietor.

FARMERS' GLORY will travel this season through the districts of Liverpool, Bringelly, Greendale, and by the Camden River; also through Cabramatta and Campbell town.

"Farmers' Glory," a truly magnificent draught stallion, seventeen hands high, colour dapple grey, sire "Farmers' Glory," and is allowed by competent judges to be the finest colonial bred stallion in the country; he has proved himself a first-rate foal getter.

Terms, for any number of mares, three pounds five shillings each; all payments to be made good on the 1st day of January, 1857.

George's River. W. WARD.

BEECHWORTH, OVENS, VICTORIA.—Mr. ARCHIBALD CURLE has on sale the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and will receive advertisements for publication in the HERALD.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the undermentioned places, viz.—
Mr. W. T. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Messrs. Perdriau and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry
Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 40, Parramatta-street
Mr. John Collis, Parramatta-street
Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office
Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Bathurst-street
Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill
Mr. George Lecky, 356, Brickfield-hill
Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road
Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. Samuel Lee, Bookseller, Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool Railway Station
Mr. F. L. Hermann, tobacconist, King-street West
Mr. Steel, Paddington
Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point
Mrs. Brown, tobacconist, Market-street
Mr. G. D Harrison, Stationer, 569, George-street South
Mr. F. M'Lean, Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay, South Head Road
Mr. W. Davey, bootmaker, North Shore
Mr. P. Rawlings, Ashfield
Mr. P. M'Grath, Longbottom
Mr James Dole, Camperdown
Mr. George Pope, Ryde
Mr. Percy, General Store, Botany-road, Redfern,
Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta
Mr. E. Goertz, Storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. James Mountford, Druggist, Windsor
Mr. John Ducker's Store, Richmond
Mr George Hewlett, Wollongong
Mr. Charles Blakefield, Turon
Mr. G. Maxted, Newcastle
Mr. Robert Blair, Bookseller, West Maitland

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cash Advertisements received by Mr. Pinhey, Parramatta-street; Mr. F. Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, near Haymarket, up to ½ past 5 p.m.; Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill; Messrs. Perdriau and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry; and Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown up to past 4 p.m

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	...	One shilling.
Four ditto	...	...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	...	...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	...	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.

⁂ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, September 16, 1856.